The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, 50 cents per inch, per week. Legal and Public Notices $1.50 per inch for first week; 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

For Sale, Lost, Found, Wanted, and similar Notices, 15 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OF COLORADO

GOVERNOR—J. L. R[illegible].
SECRETARY—John Tafte.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—Moses Hallet (Chief Justice), A. W. Stone and W. Brazee, Associate Justices.
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY—C. B. Bradley.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL—C. C. Tompkins.
ASSAYER U. S. MINT—J. F. L. Schirmer.
SURVEYOR GENERAL—J. B. Seargent.

EL PASO COUNTY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—J. C. Woodbury, Mat France, and C. R. Hisson.
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER—Irving Howbert.
COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. A. M. M[illegible].
PROBATE JUDGE—E. T. Stone.
SHERIFF—Peter Becker.
TREASURER—B[illegible] F. Crowell.
ASSESSOR—[illegible].
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—Dr. F. F. Anderson.
CORONER—Dr. R. T. Taylor.
SURVEYOR—[illegible].

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

MAYOR—Wm. Wagner.
ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD—Nathan S. Culver.
SECOND WARD—J. D. Rogers.
THIRD WARD—C. P. Barton.
FOURTH WARD—W. D. Brown.

CITY CLERK—R. C. Tyler.
CITY ATTORNEY—William A. Wilkes.
CITY COMMISSIONER—Thomas Hughes.
CITY CONSTABLE—[illegible].
SCHOOL BOARD—Wm. Wagner, [illegible], E. J. Eaton; Secretary, G. H. Stewart, [illegible].
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Wm. F. Ward, W. A. Smith.
FIRE COMPANY.—Foreman, A. H. Barrett; First Assistant Foreman, Thos. Hughes; Second Assistant Foreman, O. H. J. Peray; Secretary, C. F. Aiken; Treasurer, J. F. Humphrey; Financial Secretary, J. W. Cassidy.

COLONY OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—Henry McAllister, jr.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Geo. Summers, pro tem.
CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—George Summers.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Robt. H. Lamborn, Henry McAllister, jr., Wm. A. Bell, Wm. S. Jackson and Chas. B. Lamborn.

COLORADO CITY.

TOWN TRUSTEES—[illegible], President; Charles Walker, Charles Auchenvole, James D. Faulkner, Rob't Love.
CLERK—H. W. Horton.
CONSTABLE—R. R. Spain.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—I. F. Dies.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School 9¾ A. M. Class Meetings at 12 M., and [illegible] Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday, 8¾ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday [illegible] P. M. Leaders' Meeting, Friday, [illegible] P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at [illegible] M.
C. W. BLODGETT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.
Rev. H. B. GAGE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 9.45 A. M.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, *Colorado Springs.* Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Sabbath School at [illegible] A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday night, at [illegible]
I. R. PIERCE, P. C.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at [illegible] o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
A. L. VAIL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A. M. and [illegible] Sabbath School at [illegible] M. Prayer meeting in East College [illegible]
R. T. CROSS, Pastor.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Passenger Train		*Passenger Train*	
Arrive	[illegible] P. M.	Arrive	6 [illegible] P. M.
Leave	[illegible] M.	Leave	6 [illegible] P. M.
Way Freight.		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	[illegible] M.	Arrive	[illegible] P. M.
Leave	[illegible] M.	Leave	[illegible] P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. G. HORN, M. D.,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

J. E. CLUTTER, M. D.,

OFFICE AND DRUG STORE, SANTA FE AVEnue, Pueblo, Colorado.

WILLIAM HARRISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, corner Pike's Peak and Cascade avenues, Colorado Springs. New brick block, opposite Bacon's Exchange. jan1tf

T. A. McMORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW; Office, second door north of National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Colorado Springs. Office at Library Rooms, Huerfano street. Collecting a specialty.

THOS. MACON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Main Street, in [illegible] & Raynolds' Block, Canon City, Colorado.

RICHMOND & STANTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents. Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over [illegible] & Gann's, Pueblo, Colorado.

HENRY C. THATCHER. CHAS. R. GAST.

THATCHER & GAST,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Pueblo, Colorado.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

EL PASO COUNTY

Building and Loan Association.

MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 p. m., from October to April, and at 7½ p. m., from May to September.

A new series of stock opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December, respectively.

J. HARVEY, Sec'y. J. S. WOLFE, Treas. R. F. WEITBREC, Pres't.
jan 18m

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Rocky Mountain News.

Established April 22, 1859.

Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.

After your local town or county paper

TAKE THE NEWS.

Postage prepaid on all papers sent out.
DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month.
WEEKLY NEWS, 40 columns, $3 per year; $1.75 for 6 months; $1 for three months.
Best advertising medium in Colorado.
First class Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Job Printing in connection.

Address WM. N. BYERS, Denver, Colorado.
jan1tf

DIAMOND RESTAURANT.

The Diamond Restaurant, is now receiving Fresh Oysters daily, and will furnish them in any style at any hour of the day.

M. THOMPSON, HAS NOW THE

Finest Dining Hall in the City,

And will get up or superintend public and private dinners and suppers, and all other business connected with a first-class Restaurant.

Hoffman's Block, south of People's Bank.

LADIES' BAZAAR.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

NEW Fall Millinery,

AT THE

LADIES' BAZAAR,

Received Daily, by

Mrs. WM. THORNBURGH

All novelties in Ties, Ruching, Ribbons, etc. Infant's Sacques, Socks, and Caps. A full stock of best imported Zephyrs and Yarns.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

Office at residence, next door south of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch Avenues,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A. H. BARRETT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent,

Over City Drug Store. *COLORADO SPRINGS.*
jan1tf

CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE,

BROKER,

Real Estate, Loan, Commission and Insurance Agent.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Jewelry—new and second hand bought and sold. Money advanced on personal security.
my23tf

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER

Just received from New York, at

BRADBURY'S.

Latest Designs. Orders for Fresco Decorations taken.

[illegible] TEJON STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

CITY DRUG STORE

T. H. BURNHAM & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KENNEDY'S HEMLOCK SHEEP DIP.
jan1tf

GROCERIES.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON

TRUE & SUTTON,

(Successors to Field & Hill.)

Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain,

AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments FROM the Mountains.
jan1tf

BAKERY.

BREAD.

For good, Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, Fresh and canned Fruits, Eggs, Butter, and Groceries,

ALSO,

[illegible]

Go to the Bakery on North Tejon street, above the First National Bank.

WM. BUSH, Proprietor.

Bread delivered daily at Colorado Springs and Manitou.
aug5

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	$100,000
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$50,000.

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier.* G. H. STEWART, *President.*
H. A. McINTIRE, *Vice-President.*

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York; Third National Bank, Chicago; and City Bank, London, England. jan1tf

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. JAMES H. BARLOW, Ass't. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

DIRECTORS:
W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE.
J. S. WOLFE. A. F. GOODRICH

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold.
jan1tf

STOCK-GROWERS'

National Bank.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK,	$250,000.00
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$50,00000.

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

HODGMAN & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Bedding, Brackets, Coffins and

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS.

Prices as low as any place in the Territory.

Embalming and Shipping a Specialty.

Barton & Hodgman's Block, [illegible] Colorado Springs, Col.

MEAT MARKETS.

PECK & DOWNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH MEATS,

GAME AND VEGETABLES,

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS,
ap 15 tf Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store.

STRAYER & MARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

All kinds of Meat and Game

CITY MEAT MARKET,

TEJON ST., COLORADO SPRINGS.

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET.

F. E. KETTLEWELL,

HAS NOW

One of the most attractive

Meat Markets,

IN TOWN.

And can always furnish the public with a Tender Steak and a good Roast.

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal,

Chickens, and Game in Season.

Fresh Butter and Vegetables can always be found at this market.

Pike's Peak Ave., opp Huggins' Jewelry Store.

BLACKSMITHING.

Pike's Peak Blacksmith Shop.

T. A. HAY

Has re-established himself in Colorado Springs, and is now prepared to do all kinds of

Blacksmithing and Horse-Shoeing

[illegible]

He will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends, at his shop on Pike's Peak avenue, three doors east of True & Sutton's grocery store.

Special attention given to shoeing horses troubled with corns and other diseases of the feet.

PATENT CARRIAGE SPRING BRACE.

CHAS. T. BADGER,

AT THE OLD

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

In the rear of G. S. Barnes' hardware store,

Buggys & First-Class

Horse-Shoer.

(Late from Canada.)

Who pays special attention to Horses troubled with corns or contracted feet.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gleason's Patent Carriage Spring Brace [illegible] Buggies, or [illegible] at the shop.

TWO FRIENDS.

Friend, let me speak to thee:
Wealthy art thou?
Men through their poverty,
Through want and misery,
Have sinned and sorrowed
Often ere now.

Friend, let me speak to thee;
Poorer art thou?
From opportunity,
From wealth and luxury,
Men oft have borrowed
Sorrow ere now.

Friends, will ye tell to me,
Both of you now,
Despite your disparity,
From each other's charity
How oft have ye borrowed
Comfort ere now?

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

TRADING HORSES.

When Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois, he and the judge once got to bantering one another about trading horses, and it was agreed that the next morning at 9 o'clock they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen up to that hour, and no backing out, under a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars. At the hour appointed the judge came up, leading the sorriest-looking specimen of a horse ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden saw-*horse* upon his shoulders. Great were the shouts and the laughter of the crowd, and both were greatly increased when Mr. Lincoln, on surveying the judge's animal, set down his saw-horse and exclaimed: "Well, judge, this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade!"

THE MDLLE. BLONDIN OF GOVERNMENTS.

I believe, writes Grace Greenwood to the New York *Times*, that the French Republicans of to-day have really less intelligent sympathy with us than many English Monarchists. Their republican ways are not our ways, nor their Goddess of Liberty our goddess. The course of each country in regard to the Centennial shows which has for us the most genuine respect and genuine good will. Our young sister is too busy trying to assure her own position and make it possible to have a Centennial of her own, to give much heed to ours. We thought she was stretching out her arms to us when she was only balancing herself. She is the Mdlle. Blondin of Governments, carefully making her perilous passage on the tight-rope of republicanism over the foaming rapids of French politics in sight of the precipice of revolution and the whirlpool of Communism.

THE NEW SULTAN.

The new Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is very ignorant. He and his brother had innumerable professors, but nothing could overcome their idleness. All their learning when they reached the age of twenty was confined to deciphering the characters of the Arabian and Turkish languages. The new Sultan is much attached to gymnastic exercises, and does the trapeze just as well as if his living depended on it. To lift weights, play single stick, fence—in short, everything relating to bodily exertion—constitute his favorite relaxation. He is not, as has been said, either a drunkard or a spendthrift; indeed, he is somewhat parsimonious. He is not known to entertain the slightest hatred against the "Giaours;" on the contrary, he is well disposed toward them, and has the highest opinion of their moral and intellectual qualities. But he detests the Greeks, and is absolutely convinced that not a single honest man of that race is to be found in all Constantinople.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

The French gentlemen, or some of them, who came to Philadelphia to examine the products of American labor, says the Boston *Advertiser*, have returned in an unamiable spirit. One of them, M. Desmoulins by name, appears to have pronounced the Exhibition "a grand fiasco;" and to have been immensely shocked by the imitations of French products brought out by our artisans. These Americans, the Commissioner protests, have ceased to buy the porcelains of France or Saxony, because they manufacture a sort for themselves. Indeed, they want to supply their own market altogether." It is hardly correct to say that foreign porcelains are superseded yet; but M. Desmoulins is quite right in saying that American artisans want to make their own work so good that buyers will have no desire to go to France or Saxony for their wares. For this purpose they are earning from all the world, and with good success, if we may trust this unwilling witness.

A BOY'S FIRST DOLLAR.

Many years ago a gentleman from the town of Metheun, Mass., while on a visit to a prominent merchant in Boston, was asked by the merchant if he knew of a boy in Metheun that he could recommend to work in his store.

At first the gentleman could think of no one, for he knew none but a faithful, honest boy would suit the thrifty merchant. At length, however, he called to mind a boy of excellent character in his neighborhood, but feared he would hardly do, as his parents were very poor, and he had no education or other advantages to fit him for such a position. But the description of the boy's habits pleased the merchant so much that he handed the gentleman a dollar with which to pay the boy's fare to Boston by stage, and requested him to send the lad to the city, and if on a personal interview all should not prove satisfactory, he would pay his fare back home again.

The gentleman, as requested, visited the boy's parents, and stating the merchant's proposal, advised them to send the boy for trial. He then gave the dollar which was sent to pay his fare to Boston, and departed.

Under similar circumstances ninety-nine out of every hundred boys would have said, "now for a good time; I never saw a city, and never rode in a stage. O, there will be so much to see, and it will be such a long ride, and here is the money to pay my fare." Not so with this boy. Putting the money carefully in his pocket, he said to himself, "This is the first dollar I ever had, now I wish I could save it. It is only twenty five miles to Boston. I can walk there in a day. I'll do it, and save my dollar."

His mother patched up his clothes as well as she could, and early next morning the little fellow set out on his long tramp to the great city, which he reached, tired and dusty, a little before sunset. He soon found the merchant, who sternly asked, "Where have you been a day? The stage came in two hours ago." The boy thought he had displeased the merchant at the outset, and with downcast head and tremulous voice he answered, "I did not come on the stage, sir." "Did not come on the stage. What do you mean? Didn't I send money to pay for your fare?"

The boy thought it was all up with him sure, and amid gathering tears he managed to reply, "I'm sorry, sir—I did not mean to offend you. I thought I would walk and save the dollar. I never had one before."

Placing his hand gently upon the boy's head, the merchant replied: "My little man, you did exactly right. Come home with me and get some supper." Then turning to a bystander he remarked, "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for this boy to-day."

The boy has grown to manhood, and has since become widely known in business circles. He is now the owner of the extensive mills at Metheun, the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, a banking house in Boston, and one of the finest farms in Massachusetts.

FRENCH WOMEN AS BOOK-KEEPERS.

A keen observer of French life, writing in the English Women's *Review*, says: "English girls' schools have much to learn from the way in which a simple system of book-keeping is taught to French girls; but parents of the shop-keeping class know its importance and insist on it." Books kept by women when produced in court to verify accounts, bear evidence to the efficacy of the instruction given. The truth is, that French women, by their thrift, intelligence, and business capacity, and the extraordinary influence which they retain over their sons, have had a large share in recuperating their country. No women are such thorough helpmates to their husbands as the French bourgeoises.

INDIAN SUMMER.

This halcyon period of our Autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins form just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and the doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel—if the red aborigine ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fitly bears his name.—*John Burroughs, in Scribner's for October.*

THE CAMPBELL PRESS.

There is a printing press at the great Exhibition which is the eighth wonder of the world. I refer to the new Campbell press, the like of which has never been seen since the world began. All of the best printing presses are large, heavy, and cumbersome; even the Bullock's and Brewster's presses, and the most approved Hoe's, are filled with complicated machinery and innumerable wheels; but here is a press occupying comparatively little space, a mere skeleton as regards machinery, and yet doing work that the wildest dreamer never dared to hope. The forms are prepared, the rolls are adjusted and the engineer stands at his post, the lever in his hand. He turns it gently backward and away she goes at twenty thousand an hour, printed on both sides at once, folded, and piled up ready for the newsboys to take under their arms and peddle in the streets.

AWARDS TO COLORADO.

The following are among the awards of medals and diplomas to exhibitors announced by the President of the Centennial Commission:

Gregory Mine, gold bearing quartz.
Briggs Mine, gold ores.
Buell-Gold Mine, gold ores.
Bobtail Mine, gold bearing pyrites.
Idaho Mine, silver ores.
Dolly Varden Mine, silver ores.
Sherman Mine, silver ores.
Printer Boy Mine, gold ores.
Pocahontas Mine, silver-lead ores.
Pelican Mine, silver-lead ores.
Moore Mine, silver ores.
Leavitt Mine, gold ores.
Baxter Mine, silver lead ores.
Davis Mine, silver lead ores.
John Evans, Jefferson County, building stone.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

Intelligent Englishmen who have returned from the Centennial Exhibition are sounding an alarm in the London *Times.* "A Manufacturer," in a vigorous communication published on the 31st of August, pointed out the dangers to be apprehended from American competition, and three days afterward "A Practical Man" repeated the warning. "The Americans," he says, "have imported the very newest and best machinery of England, Belgium, Germany and France; they have tempted away, through agents sent over for the purpose, skilled workmen from each of these countries, giving a preference, however, to those of England; and they are rapidly training an army of skilled workmen for themselves. I can say from my own knowledge as a practical man, and from the statement of friends upon whom I can rely, that in the departments of iron, wool, cotton, and a certain class of silk they can produce work which in quality is fully equal to our own. Out of their present commercial chaos order will surely come, and I fear in a form for which we are quite unprepared."

HOW TO EAT.

Let it be remembered that the best cookery of the best viands in the world is comparatively thrown away, in its health-giving and nourishing qualities, if the food be swallowed hastily and in lumps. There are some supremely virtuous beings who adopt a scornful disregard of what and how they eat and drink, and, pretending to be above such mundane considerations, bring themselves to a chronic state of ill-health, which it takes years of strict regimen to recover from. No, you must linger over the taste of your food as you linger over the smell of a flower. Nature demands of you this concession of health, and there can be nothing more sinful in indulging the sense of taste than the sense of smell. Having swallowed your dinner in lumps, the usual custom is to endeavor to counteract the discomfort produced by washing it down, and rendering it solid by huge draughts of fluid. This is merely adding insult to the injury you have done your stomach, and is resented accordingly. Copious draughts are just as injurious as large, quickly devoured mouthfuls, and drinks should be taken as cautiously and slowly as food.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

GRACE GREENWOOD ON DIAMONDS.

Our handsome young novelist, Julian Hawthorne, lives in Twickenham, old classic ground of genius. He leads a life of study and labor, relieved by recreation of the most simple and sensible sort, and gladdened by the presence of his lovely wife and children. Ah, me! it seems but a day since he was a mere child himself, a curly-headed, joyous little lad, whose wild pranks brought sudden laughing lights into the grave, grand eyes of his father. With Mr. Hawthorne this afternoon was an old classmate, just from South Africa, where, soon after leaving college, he had gone to seek his fortune, a handsome fortune deposit, which had awaited his craft for some millions of years, more or less. He seemed to us a sort of Yankee Monte Cristo, when, to gratify our curiosity, he brought forth diamonds, in the rough and cut, from his porte-monnaie, his cigar-case, his vest-pocket, the lining of his hat, and such like secure hiding-places. Gay, innocent young sparklers they seemed, glad to be out in the day, playing bo-peep with the sunbeams, not like the pitiless *blase*, old stones set in crowns and coronets, that have outlived a race of kings and outwatched scores of bright eyes. But all diamonds are sad things to me; suggesting, I know not what, of vain struggle and aspiration—of ceaseless life imprisoned in mortality. They are beautiful emblems; their brilliancy is the essence of human pride and rapacity. They did not so much antedate Eden, one might say they are the crystallized tears of nature over a sinful world.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE LIVERY LAW.

It has been decided that when a horse and carriage is let out to hire for a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse and carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the driver treats the horse and carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition, of the contract he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at the usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute these decisions may be interesting.

ANECDOTE OF THAD. STEVENS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing from Lancaster, Pa., relates the following anecdote of Thaddeus Stevens: "Many years ago, when Thaddeus Stevens was practicing law in Lancaster, he was employed to defend two bank officers who had been indicted for conspiracy, they having used the funds of the bank in speculation. All the legal talent of Philadelphia and surrounding counties had been engaged to assist in the prosecution. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose, and addressing the court, said: 'If it please your honors, presuming there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately.' The judge consulted for a few moments with his associates, who consenting, the motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for Mr. Stevens to go on, the judge, at last becoming impatient, said impetuously: 'Proceed, Mr. Stevens, proceed. We are waiting for you, sir.' Stevens rose deliberately, and looking around the court room for a moment, said: 'Did your honors ever hear of one man being tried for conspiracy?' Then waving his hand to his clients, he said: 'You can go home; you can go home.' And they did go home. The jury were discharged, and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy he had Stevens received $5,000."

HARD WORK.

"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret madam, but hard work." Says Doctor Arnold, "The difference between one man and the other is not so much in talent as in energy." "Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be obtained without it." "Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be obtained by the labor of a lifetime, but is not to be purchased at a lesser price." "There is but one method," says Sidney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man that will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox." "Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far." "Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to the man who can will. This is the only law of success." "Have you ever entered a cottage, ever traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom," asked Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and not found that each of those men had a talent you had not, knew something you knew not?" The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or idled in rags under the suns of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is, not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

NEWARK INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

Almost everything is made in Newark that is made by man. Take a tour among the workshops, and you will no longer wonder why Newark banks never fail, why Newark insurance companies are the safest in the country, and why Newark officials rarely steal. You will speedily earn to enjoy the untidy streets and sidewalks in the novelty of treading upon a sound financial basis. There are prodigious manufacturies of hats, silks, iron-ware, soap, tin, brushes, steam-engines, and whatever else is required by the civilized millions of our race.

The records of the Patent-Office show that Newark has contributed more useful inventions to industrial progress than any other American city. In one year (1873) upward of one hundred patents were issued to Newarkers alone. In the iron and machinery factories you are constantly surprised with the inestimable benefits conferred upon modern society by inventive minds. Herbert Cottrell originated a wonder-working machine, called the diamond stone band saw, which will cut stone of any hardness quite as readily as the common saw separates wood. He originated another machine by which any kind of stone may be ornamented according to the fancy of the architect; and also a polishing machine, which is the most perfect device known for polishing level and irregular stone surfaces.

The making of telegraph instruments has been attended with important inventions. Thomas A. Edison originated the Gold and Stock Exchange Indicator, used in Wall Street. Thirty-six hundred of these have been made in Newark during the last three years, many of which have been exported to Europe, where their use is constantly increasing. Mr. Edison also invented the quadruplex telegraph, by which device four messages are sent over one wire in various directions at the same moment without interference with each other. The most important result of Mr. Edison's genius and inventive skill, however, is the American automatic telegraph system, by which one wire is made to transmit as much intelligence as thirty or more Morse wires. It is successfully working between New York and Washington, and in the British postoffice between London and Dublin, and upon the submarine telegraph from Falmouth, England, to Vigo, Spain.

The Baxter steam engine is another outgrowth of Newark genius. The inventor has recently achieved a still greater success, in the application of steam in propelling canal boats, for which the Legislature of New York has awarded him a prize of $100,000. Walter M. Conger has through skillful inventions developed the manufacture of tea trays and stove platforms. He has originated several valuable machines, among which is a saw for cutting irregular bevels on the outer rims of oblong wooden frames for stove platforms. The immense carriage manufactories of Newark have revolutionized the whole art of carriage-making throughout the world, by introducing nearly every improvement of the last two-thirds of a century. The gold and silver smelting and refining works excel, in the amount and quality of their productions, those of any other city in the land. Saddlery and hardware have been the means of distributing immense wealth. The great india-rubber factories have a world-wide reputation. The manufacture of celluloid has become an important industry. This new material is produced by a chemical process from cellulose, one of the substances which constitute the cellular tissue of plants, being that which forms the walls or sides of the vegetable cells. It is solid, hard, and elastic. It is transparent, like pale amber, and may be colored any hue or tint. It is adapted to take the place of hard rubber, and is substituted for ivory, coral, amber, and jet. It is used in dental plates, combs, jewelry, harness, and many other trimmings.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Old South Church, in Boston, has been sold for $400,000, on condition that it is to be used for all time as a historical museum.

VARIETIES.

The palace in Genoa once occupied by Byron has been burned.

It costs $105,000 a year to sweeten the coffee of the Indians at the agencies.

Some of the laborers of the Cambria Iron Company now only receive 75 cents a day.

It is not strange that the cry of "bloated bondholders" is now raised in France. The *Débats* states that no fewer than 4,172,313 persons hold the French debt.

The Catholics in Boston have wisely decided to discontinue the hiring of carriages for funeral processions, except for the chief mourners, and to give the money which a costly funeral requires to the widow and children.

The largest lantern ever made will soon be erected at Galley-head, on the coast of Cork. It will consume 1,600 feet of gas per hour, and the flashing light will be visible through the fogs. The power of the light will be equal to 2,000,000 candles.

"Master Humphrey's Clock, which furnished the title of one of Dickens' most popular books, has not, it appears, come to America. Mr. William Humphrey writes from Hartlepool that the original clock, which was placed in the door of his father's shop at Barnard Castle, is now in his possession."

If the Mennonites, well enough off to own $1,000 to $2,000 a family, can find advantage in coming from Russia to colonize the West, surely the thousands who are clamoring for something to do in the Atlantic States and cities could well afford to try the same experiment. An industrious man ought to get a living out of the soil.

Uncle Jimmy Williams likes to talk about himself. At a recent political meeting, according to the Indianapolis *Journal*, he began by saying: "Wal, my friends, I'll tell you what, I was born on a farm. In fact, you may say I was born betwixt two corn hills." At this juncture a seedy old granger in the audience sang out: "A pumpkin, by the living Moses!"

A Buddhist nun in Nanking pleaded in public and private for money to build a temple to her favorite goddess, Kwan-yin Buddha. It was all in vain. Finally she caused her lips to be closed by a lock which passed through them, and then a circular inclosure of bricks with one small window was built around her. There she stood for several days, resolved to die unless the people gave her the money for the temple. A vast throng, touched by her devotion and piety, contributed the funds, and she was released from self imposed imprisonment and silence.

Two gentlemen were talking before a French lady, the wife of one of them, of the late introduction of the potato into France, compared with England. Said M. G——: "Yes, you have had potatoes in England for 400 years." "Oh, hardly so long," replied his friend; "potatoes came from America, which has not been discovered 400 years yet." "What!" exclaimed Mme. G——, "America has not been discovered four centuries?" She was assured such was the fact. After a few moments' reflection she said: "*Mais, mon ami,* how comes it then that the Americans, who are so clever, who invented my sewing machine, did not discover us sooner?"; Tableau.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner relates the following incident of his visit to Jerusalem in the September *Atlantic:* "We had a guide who knew every sacred spot in the city, a man who never failed to satisfy the curiosity of the most credulous tourist. 'Whose tombs are these?' we asked. 'That is the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, and that beside it is the tomb of Nicodemus.' 'How do you know?' 'How do I know? You ask me how I know. Haven't I always lived in Jerusalem? I was born here.' 'Then perhaps you can tell us, if this tomb belongs to Joseph of Arimathea and this to Nicodemus, who is this third one?' 'Oh, yes, that other,' replied the guide, with only a moment's paralysis of his invention, 'that is the tomb of Arimathea himself.'"

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

Gen. Lew Wallace is writing a new novel. His first, "The Fair God," has reached its sixth edition.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" has been dramatized for Mrs. Lander, who intends to enact the heroine.

The author of "St. Elmo" is the only American writer of fiction to whom a publisher will pay $15,000 for a novel on receipt of the manuscript.

"If Bierstadt only had the French perfection in color," said a New York critic, "what would n't he be!" It is a good deal that to date he is the greatest of American landscape painters.

Some of the Harvard professors who have lately been on an examining board make the announcement that the girls are as proficient as the boys, and that, too, in chemistry and mineralogy.

Lucy Hooper says of a French singer: "Mlle. Boux, who is very young, and was one of the season's *debutantes*, is a very stout young woman, with a very slender voice. If her voice and physique could change places, both would benefit by the change. Her figure reminds one of Parepa Rosa, and her voice of a half-starved sparrow."

Sothern says that he never plays Dundreary twice alike, explaining: When an audience sees the point of a joke toward which I am working, I always stop. I never pursue a point after there has been a laugh. Audiences differ very much in quickness of appreciation. Some are so sharp that it is positively painful to play to them; they cut me out of so much."

Miss Mulock mentions four professional pursuits in which women can now support themselves in England—teaching, painting or sculpture, literature, and public entertainment. In America we have added the medical profession to the list, as has been done also in France. The University of Michigan and some other institutions graduate a few lawyers also each year.

A Cincinnatian, who had purchased an oil painting at a private sale, called in Tom Lindsey to consult him as to how he should hang it. Tom looked at it long and curiously, and then said: "I wouldn't hang it if I were you." "Wouldn't hang it! Why not?" "Because the sentiment of the age is rather against capital punishment. I would commute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for life!"

Mme. Cornu, the foster sister and life long friend of Napoleon III., has deposited in the archives of the National Library at Paris a package of documents that may throw light into the subterranean passages of European history. In her will it was provided that his letters to her, beginning when he was only ten years old and ending with one written two months before his death, should be placed in the library, and that the seals of the packet containing them should remain unbroken for ten years.

It is noted as a sign of the times that ladies are giving themselves to scientific reading much more than formerly. The *Popular Science Monthly*, it is said, has a large circulation among the cultivated class. Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," just issued in a new edition, is a favorite, even in midsummer, when the trashiest novels have usually been supposed to be the most soothing reading practicable. A lady, a great novel reader, writes [illegible] "I have [illegible] Draper's 'Intellectual Development' [illegible] I cannot remember when I have read [illegible] interesting book, or one from which I [illegible] learned so much."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

H. A. RISLEY, - - Editor.

OCTOBER 7, 1876.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. B. BELFORD.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE CENTENNIAL STATE.

With unbounded satisfaction we announce this result, based on actual returns and reliable estimates of the late election, a Republican triumph in the State of at least one thousand majority. Our own County gives 345 Republican majority.

WE gratefully acknowledge the receipt by courtesy of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of engineer service U. S. army, valuable maps of Geological Surveys in Colorado and New Mexico, made in the expeditions of 1871, 1873, 1874, and 1875, under the direction of Brig-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers U. S. army. They are beautiful specimens of photo-lithography, and evince a wonderful amount of pains taking labor.

THE last rally of the Republicans of Colorado Springs and vicinity at Unity Hall, on the evening of the 2d instant, was an enthusiastic gathering of faithful Republicans, men and women, the rank and file of the party. The room was crowded to overflowing and there were many attentive listeners outside the doors and windows. McComber and the Glee Club, one and all, never sang better, and seldom has any glee club sung so well. The speaking was excellent and to the point. Judge Symes, of Denver, held the audience for more than an hour, greatly interested in his telling arguments and fine rhetorical passages, who at the close gave him their united thanks and hearty cheers.

A greater interest perhaps was centered in our townsman, Wm. S. Jackson, esq., who had been announced in the bills for a speech, and who followed Judge Symes in a candid, solid, sensible summary of the issues involved in the canvass, a really sound and able speech, which we lay before our readers, who will agree with us in pronouncing it a fair, candid, well considered address, creditable to the intelligence and ability of Mr. Jackson. It was well and forcibly delivered, and elicited frequent and warm applause.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Is there any law to prevent irresponsible persons going about the country carrying fire-arms? A few nights ago a gentleman was riding from Manitou to Colorado Springs. As he passed the Half-way House, as it is called, a little drinking place just between Manitou and Baron Vom Hagen's place, a rough looking customer fired a pistol at him. Fortunately the aim was not very steady and the telegraph wire overhead received the shot. This is not the only occurrence of the kind we have heard of. We had supposed that highwaymen were mostly found in novels and sensational stories and not on the public roads of our new State. CITIZEN.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Forbearance frequently ceases to be a virtue and has about become so in school matters in this city, and the question now seems to be, have parents and children any rights that teachers and directors are bound to respect? The directors sit down with a book agent, and after a brief consultation lay a burden of from five to thirty-five dollars upon parents in the matter of books—borne with some grumbling. They cut down the teachers' force so that one half the primary department has to stay away one half the day to give the other half a chance. This is still borne and very little said about it. Now a little boy, about the mature age of nine years, is expelled from the school because, living half a mile from the school house, and having an errand for his sick father in town, he is a matter of five, perhaps ten, minutes late. He is not disobedient or immoral, but the doors of the public school are shut on him for being tardy. If this is the teacher's own affair we hope to see the matter settled by the courts. If the directors have ordered such a course we hope that they will be asked at once to resign and three motherly old ladies elected to succeed them.

VOX POPULI.

The leaves are falling.

By reference to the complete tabular exhibit of the vote of El Paso County elsewhere in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Republicans elected their entire county, legislative, and precinct ticket, and gave an average majority of 345 on State and Judicial officers and Member of Congress.

An alarm of fire was given on Monday morning, and a number of citizens rushed to the engine house and got out the Babcock and Hook and Ladder apparatus. It was found, however, that their services were not needed. One of the inmates of the county jail had thrown a quantity of grease into the stove which caused a dense smoke to [illegible] the building and gave rise [illegible]. Praise is due to Messrs. [illegible] who assisted the fire [illegible] by lending their teams for [illegible].

The District Court opens at this place on the 23d inst.

A. D. Craigue is expected home from the Centennial next Tuesday.

Joe Barker is back again after a pleasant visit to his friends in Indiana.

A wind-storm prevailed for about an hour on Thursday night.

Miss M. Sobrer delivered a lecture on Denmark and the Danes, at Unity Hall, yesterday evening.

Hon. John B. Henderson, ex-United States Senator from Missouri, is among the late arrivals in this city.

It is reported that Forrester's Dramatic Troupe will be at Colorado Springs in a week or so.

Messrs. J. W. Fairfield and C. T. Barton have started up their planing mill and are doing a good business.

Mr. Arnold brought into town last Thursday two Silver-tip bears, that he had killed on the Divide, near South Park.

Dr. L. D. Coombs, Homœopathic Physician, whose card appears elsewhere, has located in this city and will relieve Dr. Parkhurst of his large practice.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, with his wife and son, are spending a few days at Colorado Springs, and have their headquarters at the Crawford House.

The receptions at the Congregational and Presbyterian churches last Thursday evening were largely attended, and were in all respects successful and enjoyable.

Mrs. Delos Durfee is expected home to-day from the East where she has been visiting friends in Wisconsin and New York as well as going to the Centennial.

Let everybody attend the Mass Temperance meeting Sunday evening in City Hall. Speeches by Rev. R. T. Cross, Rev. C. W. Blodgett, A. L. Vail, and Prof. Tenney.

Owing to a mistake in the tickets, George E. Corning failed to receive a single vote at Edgerton. David C. Corning was the name on the tickets used at that place.

Ex-Senator, John B. Henderson, from Missouri, has purchased the undivided half of 800 acres of land on which the France Coal Banks are situated, about 10 miles east of town.

Those sunny smiles and outstretched hands, which you saw all around you a few days ago, are now no more. The election killed them off, as an untimely frost goes for the squashes and cucumbers. Why, you would have to pinch some of the late candidates if you wanted them to take notice of you now.

At a meeting of the officers and trustees of the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening, it was decided that in view of the large attendance a reorganization was necessary. All having books belonging to the library are requested to return them next Sabbath.

OFF FOR THE EAST.

Capt. and Mrs. DeCoursey and children left here on Tuesday afternoon for Philadelphia. The Captain voted the straight Republican ticket before departing.

Charles Cavender leaves for his old home in Philadelphia to-morrow, after an absence of nearly four years.

Joshua Sumner left last Monday evening for Provincetown, Mass., having received a telegram announcing the severe illness of his mother. He hopes to be back in a month or six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Knox leave for the East to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stubbs started for the Centennial on Tuesday evening. They expect to be gone about six weeks.

HOME FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Major Hopkins is back from San Juan.

F. L. Rouse returned home from Silverton, last Sunday evening.

W. L. G. Soule reached Colorado Springs Tuesday morning, and would have voted the straight Republican ticket had his name been registered.

Matt. France, who has been superintending the work of developing the Silver Wing Mining property, in Eureka Gulch, San Juan, returned home last Saturday evening, bringing with him some very rare specimens.

S. C. Robinson returned from the Elk Mountain country last Sunday evening, and gives a glowing description of the mines in that new district.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Marsh, after a summer journey through the Mountains, returned to their home in Colorado Springs last Tuesday afternoon.

THEY SAY

That it looked very "hayesy" on the morning of the election.

That the happiest man in town is Thos. Wanless—because a little daughter made her appearance at his home on election day.

That money is the only thing tight in Colorado Springs.

That there are about 355 unmarried men and 213 unmarried women in town. Young people, "What are you going to do about it?" Hadn't some of you better call around at Huggins'?

That several hundred dollars changed hands last Tuesday.

That the world is sure to find out an honest dealer, but it will find him out a great deal quicker if he advertises.

That Frank Lombard is during the people for their city taxes.

That there are still some young ladies in Colorado Springs who are looking out for sons-in-law for their mothers.

That you will find more sitters in a grocery that does not advertise than in the grocery that does.

THREATENED INDIAN TROUBLE

On Sunday last the Sheriff of La Plata county telegraphed to Gov. Routt that the Ute Indians in the southwest were making hostile demonstrations, and asked for military assistance, which he said was necessary to the safety of the scattered inhabitants of that section. Col. Hatch commanding the New Mexico district, telegraphed to Gov. Routt from Santa Fe, on Monday, that he had ordered troops to the region of the threatened trouble, and would issue arms to the settlers if the Governor would obtain authority from the proper source.

Gov. Routt therefore telegraphed to Gen. Pope, at Leavenworth, Kansas, asking that Col. Hatch be authorized to issue the arms, and saying that in case of outbreak he (the Governor) would co-operate with Pope. In reply Gen. Pope telegraphed that no one but the President could order the issue of arms to citizens, and said that Colonel Hatch had force enough under his command to suppress any outbreak likely to occur.

On the 2d the following telegram was received here.

DENVER, COL., October 2, 1876.

CAPT. T. H. BURNHAM, *Commanding Company B, First Cavalry Colorado Militia, Colorado Springs, Colorado*:—

Hold your company in readiness to march immediately. Threatened Indian troubles south. See letter.

ROBERT S. ROE, *Adj't Gen'l.*

The letter mentioned in the dispatch arrived on the 3d, and is as follows:

CAPT. T. H. BURNHAM, *Commanding Company B, First Cavalry Colorado Militia*:—

By direction of the Governor you will hold your company in readiness for an immediate march, he being advised of apprehended danger from Indians in the southwest portion of the State.

Let me know how much good ammunition you have on hand, that I may supply you with more in case of need.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ROBERT S. ROE, *Adj't Gen'l.*

AMERICAN VANDALISM.

Editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette:

A few days since, in company with a number of friends, I visited the field of petrified stumps near this place. Imagine my chagrin and disappointment at finding that once well stocked cabinet rifled of almost its entire treasure. But few fragments remain of what was but recently a park of interesting petrifactions. Whither and by whom have these curiosities been taken? By whom is too apparent. The native tourist is the plunderer. This vandalism of Americans puts to shame our national pride. When will we abandon it? Will it not be until our country is despoiled of every ornament? We erect proud monuments to our heroes this year. In twelve months we equip ourselves with hammer and souvenir pouch and harvest them in fragments. Look into the richly carved cases of our wealthy houses and into the what-nots of our cottages and with what are they freighted? Do we see a line of classified minerals or geological bouquets? To the contrary we see splinters of noted gibbets, crumbs of brick and stone, purloined from the dilapidated homesteads of departed celebrities. We see trash worshipped for its associated prestige. We are a sentimental people and delight to thrust our hands into our pockets and produce a bullet, coin, or other trifling article to exhibit as the former property of some renowned general or statesman. The rope that strangled John Brown was early resolved into fragments and distributed among the creatures who gloated over his death. The cement of Napoleon's tomb has been transferred to our relic cases. Were our liberty a material thing it would fall a prey to our vandalism.

ALLIE.

VENEZUELAN INJUSTICE.

We copy from the Yonkers *Gazette* the following account of transactions in Venezuela affecting the rights of an American citizen, Dr. Torrey, formerly a resident of Colorado Springs, which will be interesting to old acquaintance of the Doctor's, who will regret to know that he has suffered any injustice in a foreign land:

Some facts have heretofore been published in the *Herald* concerning the harsh treatment received by Dr. Torrey, a citizen of the United States, at the hands of the Venezuelan government. In an issue of June 9 the name of Dr. Torrey was erroneously connected with the case of the schooner Micas, which was accused by the executive of Venezuela of being engaged in smuggling. The fact is that Dr. Torrey did not arrive in Venezuela until eighteen months after that affair, and the injustices of which he complains were done for an entirely different motive. He claims that he was unlawfully detained by the Venezuelan government, and he sent a statement of the case to Secretary Fish, in order to obtain some redress. Since his return home he has learned from Assistant Secretary Hunter that the American minister at Caracas was instructed to "*remonstrate* with the Venezuelan authorities upon the course they pursued." This is the only action taken by the United States in the matter. Dr. Charles W. Torrey is a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., and in the early part of last February he went to the island of Curacoa, for the benefit of his health. Upon the first of May he visited Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. Here he was introduced, according to his own story, to Guzman Blanco, President of the Venezuelan republic, who then treated him with courtesy. After staying in that city a sufficient length of time Dr. Torrey applied to the authorities for a passport to return to Curacoa. He was told that they would give him instead a passport to New York via Curacoa. Understanding as he did the bitter feeling of President Blanco toward Curacoa, Dr. Torrey accepted the offer. At the same time, Thomas W. Bartram, also a citizen of the United States, applied for a passport to the same destination. The American minister, to make the arrangement as satisfactory as possible, gave Bartram a regular commission as bearer of dispatches to the United States government. The two travelers proceeded to Laguayra, from which point the English steamer was to sail. There they reported to the American consul, Mr. Henry Kingan, and their passports were vised by the Venezuelan officer of the port. They were, however, refused tickets to go upon the steamer. At the very last moment the commander of the port gave them permission to get into a small boat and go out to the steamer. Immediately after starting, their baggage meanwhile remaining behind, they were ordered to return, and were placed under arrest upon the order of President Blanco. They were conveyed to a fort, where they were detained for several hours. Then Blanco, influenced no doubt by the protests of the American minister, sent an order for their release and permission to go on board the steamer. Dr. Torrey says the whole cause of the trouble was his desire to go to Curacoa, for which dependency of Holland the President of Venezuela has a strong dislike. Blanco wishes to destroy the commerce of Curacoa, as it is largely dependent on Venezuela for its prosperity. Blanco was turned away from the island some six years ago, and his singular conduct is supposed to be the result of his spite against the place.

DENVER CORRESPONDENCE.

DENVER, COL., Oct. 4, 1876.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

The great event of the first State election in Colorado, which combines with it that of presidential election, has passed. The centennial State has been making history rapidly the past nine months. The election passed off quietly in this city, although it was preceded by the most industrious labor of both parties, who left no stone unturned to carry the tide of votes as they each would have them. But fortunately for the fair character of that history above referred to, the Republican party has won the day and given the State a cleaner and more honorable and progressive record than it otherwise would have had. The most disagreeable feature of the canvass here, considered so by the best men of both parties, was the advent here of a disreputable newspaper importation from Missouri, a campaign Colorado edition of the Kansas City *Times*. The low, dishonest, slimy, slippery style of this sheet has been the shame and chagrin of good Democrats, and it has really worked gain to the Republicans. When next the Democratic party start out to win a campaign it is evident they will patronize home institutions and support their own home organ, for resident institutions and men have a responsibility about them which seldom attaches to ephemeral things.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Colorado Industrial Association last week was said to have been hardly up to some of the previous exhibitions, either in point of attendance or number of entries, yet it compared very favorably in quality, though not in extent, with eastern shows of the same kind. Your correspondent having been in this State but a few months can tell better what now exists than what has been. In style of getting up the exhibition was rather crude, yet the grounds are ample and future years will no doubt bring great development, unless the irrepressible horse kills all interest in the exhibition of natural and artificial productions. There is already complaint that in the departments of manufactures and of minerals there is a lack of interest in the exhibition, and these did not properly represent the State at the fair last week. And nothing was so fully represented as the horse and his ability for speed. While it is not intended here to cast any reflections upon the display of this noble animal, the fact is deprecated that almost everywhere in this country he is allowed to supersede and kill out the old time interest in competing for success in the more useful lines of art and natural production. Against this damage this writer has often spoken in public print, and intends to continue to do so for the good of humanity.

The show of blooded cattle was not large but included some fine specimens of bulls, heifers and cows. In sheep a good display was made by the fifty fine Merino bucks of Campbell & Maynard, which took two first premiums; the forty-eight fine Cotswolds of H. Thompson, and the five pens of Merinos and half breeds shown by Willard Bros. of Running Creek, Elbert county. The entries of horses for exhibition and sweepstakes showed fine stock and plenty of it. A creditable display of farm implements and their qualities for work was made on the grounds. In the building devoted to agricultural products there was a limited but most successful show of vegetables and farm products. Some of the Hubbard squashes weighed fifty pounds each, while others of the Mammoth variety were much larger, and there were cabbage heads large enough to fit the most capacious shoulders on this planet. Big beets, fine cauliflower, nice potatoes, melons, etc., continued the usual list in this line, and there was a good showing of grains, grasses, hops, etc. Grapes of a dozen different varieties were exhibited, grown in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties; one man near Golden showed ten varieties of grapes, and had a bushel each of yellow corn and pop corn, all fine large ears, and all grown above irrigating ditches and with no watering except what nature did for it. And he has grown pop corn on the same ground for six years. W. A. Helm, of Cañon City, exhibited thirteen kinds of apples, ten of peaches, five of grapes, plums and crab apples, also raspberries and cherries in jars. There was also a fine display of California fruits by a Denver dealer. Space does not permit of enumerating only such entries as took our especial attention. The ladies were largely represented by nice exhibits of bread of different kinds, preserves, jams, jellies, pickles, canned fruits, etc., and they generally took first premiums.

The El Paso County Cheese Factory took the first and second premiums on factory cheese, of which nearly two thousand pounds were exhibited by the proprietor, Mr. G. R. Gwillim, whose postoffice address is Monument. This factory was started last June, and has a practical cheese maker from Ohio.

The show of manufactured goods was limited, but some specimens were excellent. Wm. D. Price, of Colorado Springs, exhibited a collection of the finest furs and specimens of tanning it is possible to produce. He took eight premiums, as follows. On Colorado dressed furs, silver cup and $8; fur robes, oil tanned buckskin, fur gloves, buck gloves, mittens, leather gloves; and a special premium by L. A. Watkins, of $10.00 on best buffalo robe tanned by a white man. He also exhibited tanned rattlesnake skins. A few pieces of Denver made black walnut furniture were to be seen; also home made paintings, needlework, fancy work, etc. I almost forgot to speak of the minerals which occupied a place by themselves; but they were not in such full representation as to fully sustain the credit of the State of Colorado. Still there were some specimens from the [illegible] mines in [illegible] San Juan [illegible] the State, together with [illegible] gets and [illegible].

The races were [illegible] on five days [illegible] department it is said was never better [illegible] conducted [illegible] other departments were poorer [illegible].

A. D.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB DEPARTMENT.

The new White Mountain Club, founded at Boston, promises to do some valuable scientific work, not only in topographical exploration, but in botany, zoology and geology. A record of this will appear from time to time in its journal called *Appalachia*, and the enterprise of the association will undoubtedly lead to a thorough and wide spread knowledge of the geography and natural history of our eastern mountains. We notice with pleasure that the Italian Alpine Club is devoting attention, not only as heretofore to the attainment of lofty summits, but to the advancement of science, in ways like those to be pursued by the Appalachian Club.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GREAT LAKES.

At the meeting of the scientific Association in Buffalo, a paper was read by Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, attempting to explain the origin of the Great Lakes of this country. He states that the sequence of events in the formation of the Great Lakes seems to have been somewhat as follows:

1. The Laurentian belt north of the great lakes, which has been a land surface since the beginning of the Palæozoic era, was formerly a high mountain range, the degradation of which compose the sheets of Palæozoic rock that surround it. The erosion of these highlands has continued uninterruptedly till the present day, and was specially rapid during the period.

2. Previous to the glacial period the elevation of this portion of the continent was considerably greater than now, and it was drained by a river-system which flowed at a much lower level than at present. At that time our chain of lakes—Ontario, Erie and Huron—apparently formed portions of the valley of a river which subsequently became the St. Lawrence, but which then flowed between the Adirondacks and Appalachians, in the line of the deeply-buried channel of the Mohawk, passing through the trough of the Hudson, and emptying into the ocean 80 miles southeast of New York. Lake Michigan was apparently then a part of a river-course which drained Lake Superior and emptied into the Mississippi, the Straits of Mackinaw being not yet opened.

3. With the approach of the cold period, local glaciers formed on the Laurentian mountains, and, as they increased in size, gradually crept down on to, and began to excavate, the plateau which bordered on the west and south. The excavation of our lake-basins was begun, and perhaps in large part effected in this epoch.

4. As the cold increased and reached its maximum degree, a great ice-sheet was formed by the enormously increased and partially-coalescing local glaciers of the former epoch. This many-lobed ice-sheet or compound glacier moved radiating from the south, southwest, and western slopes of the Canadian highlands; its Ohio lobe reaching as far south as Cincinnati. The effect of this glacier upon Lake Erie and Lake Ontario would be to broaden their basins by impinging against and grinding away, with inconceivable power, their southern margins.

5. With the amelioration of the climate the wide-spread ice-sheet of the period of intensest cold became again local glaciers, which completed the already-begun work of cutting out the lake-basins. At first the glacier which had before flowed over the water-shed in Ohio was so far reduced as to be unable to overtop its base, spending its energies in cutting the shallow basin in which Lake Erie now lies.

6. The melting of the glaciers was accompanied, perhaps occasioned, by a sinking of the Continent, which progressed until the waters of the Atlantic flowed up the valley of the St. Lawrence to Kingston, and up the Ottawa to Arnprior. The valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Hudson were connected by way of Lake Champlain, and thus the highlands of New England were left as an island. It is also possible that the sea-water penetrated to the lake basin through the valley of the Mohawk and through that of the Mississippi, but of this we have no evidence in the presence of marine fossils in the surface deposits. The great area of excavation in which the lakes lie was probably at this time filled to the brim with ice-cold fresh water.

[We have received an interesting private letter from a friend, at Golden City, bearing somewhat upon mountain life and travel, which we think not unworthy a place in our Rocky Mountain Club Department.—EDITOR.]

My Dear Sir: I arrived here night before last, just in time to come in for a *coup de grace* of a tremendous thunderstorm, which overtook me about five miles distant from here. Both my mule and I were thoroughly drenched by the heavy rain, and almost blinded by the vivid and near flashes of lightning. After leaving Sunshine I rode down to Boulder, a lovely little town beautifully situated at the outlet of the celebrated Boulder Cañon, with high pinnacled rocks of red sandstone, below it a prettily wooded river running through the town, which has an air of active business stir in the main street.

Leaving this place I rode four miles to visit a very singular geological formation known as the Dyke of Valmont, a volcanic basaltic hill, very like a wall rising out of the open prairie. The little town, numbering some twenty houses, nestles underneath it. From the top of the dyke was a lovely view of one of the choice farm and coal districts of Colorado. You could see in one glance gathered around you all the main industries of the State—farming, and gold, silver and coal mining. To my geological eye, too, the view was peculiarly attractive, as we had on the west the grand Archæan ranges of granite and schist, and leaning on them the finest development of the red rocks (Trias) to be seen in Colorado, or perhaps in the United States; and then east of these a series of remarkable terraces indicative of one of the last periods of the geological history of our Territory—the great terrace epoch, when the land was covered with huge lakes, of which these terraces around Boulder and elsewhere mark the boundaries. This was followed by a drainage of the lakes into broad rivers whose banks can also be traced sometimes a mile or more by similar terraces. These old rivers have in time dwindled down to the little stream that runs in the center between the terraces, and is sometimes only a mere creek or dry river bed such as Dry creek. After this, much to my own and my mule's sorrow, I had to pass over the last geological formation of all the great glacial epoch, which has literally paved the tops of the terraces for miles with water-worn boulders, brought from the mountains and distributed by the melting glaciers over the plain.

But I forget that you are not interested in geology.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON NIAGARA.

In a recent lecture at Nashville, Tenn., Professor Huxley said: "I know it is thought very often that men of science are in the habit of drawing largely from their imagination, but it is really not so. The most sober, careful consideration of facts forces upon you more and more determinedly the conviction that the theory respecting which we have this archæological evidence of a period of the past history of the world is of a duration which, in comparison with our human standard, may be regarded as a most absolutely infinite. Take, for example, the case of the cataract of Niagara, where I have been recently spending some time, so that I might fill myself with the grandeur and beauty of that extraordinary natural phenomenon; it is quite easy to see that the Niagara River has formed its own valley, has cut its way back through the plateau of rock from which it falls for some six miles. There is not the slightest difficulty in seeing that. The great cliff from which it tumbles is formed of two kinds of rock—hard rock at the top and soft rock underneath. The water undermines the soft rock below, when the solid stratum above falls over. You can trace the gradual excavation of that valley for six miles from that marvelous bluff which from Proctor's monument overlooks the plain of Ontario. Now the rate at which that work is going on has not yet been positively ascertained, but we may be perfectly certain I am now speaking largely within limits that the work of cutting back does not go on at the rate of a yard in a year. We have six miles of such cutting, which will bring you to a period of 10,000 years for the cutting back of Niagara alone. It is an immaterial matter to me how many years it takes, but it would be nearer probability, much nearer the truth, if I had said three or four times that amount.

"What relation does a period of that kind bear to the vast duration expressed by these vast ledges of strata which form the globe? We are a people curious enough to form a very distinct calculation of this. The sides of the ravine through which Niagara is cutting its way are formed by masses of alluvial matter, which must be older than the river which has cut through it. While in that alluvial matter you find the remains of shell-fish, undistinguishable from those which now inhabit the lake, and along with them you find—as has been found—the teeth of the mastodon, which we know from abundant evidence was an inhabitant of the continent of North America at a comparatively recent period, the very last step of that long series of changes, of which the limestone upon which you are now standing indicates one of the older ones.

"Thus it follows that the whole work of Niagara occupies one period of this vast duration. In relation to our duration of time, that 10,000 years, or whatever else it may have been, is but an infinitesimal fragment of time, so far as the great phenomena of the globe are concerned. During that vast time the population of the globe has undergone a slow, constant, and gradual change, one species giving way to another. We have passed by slow and gradual methods, without vast and sudden changes, into that state of things which obtains at present. I need not say that this view of the past history of the globe is a very different one from that which is commonly taken. It is so widely different that it is absolutely impossible to affect any kind of community, and kind of parallel, far less any sort of reconciliation between these two. One of these must be true. The other is not."

[The following stanzas, anonymously published in *Littell's Living Age* in May, 1875, in addition to uncommon poetic merit, possess interest from the fact that they were written by a distinguished Rocky Mountain traveler, who made an attractive record of his explorations in 1842—no less a person than General John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder"—who after passing through remarkable vicissitudes of fortune, still retains all the enthusiasm and energy that characterized him as an early mountain climber.—EDITOR GAZETTE.]

LINES WRITTEN ON RECROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN WINTER AFTER MANY YEARS.

Long years ago I wandered here,
In the mid-summer of the year—
Life's summer too;
A score of horsemen here we rode,
The mountain world its glories showed,
All fair to view.

These scenes in glowing colors drest,
Mirrowed the life within my breast;
Its world of hope;
The whispering woods and fragrant breeze
That stirred the grass in verdant seas
On billowy slope—

And glistening crag in sunlit sky,
Mid snowy clouds piled mountains high,
Were joys to me;
My path was o'er the prairie wide,
Or here on grander mountain-side,
To choose, all free.

The rose that waved in morning air,
And spread its dewy fragrance there
In careless bloom,
Gave to my heart its rudest hue,
O'er my glad life its colors threw
And sweet perfume.

Now changed the scene and changed the eyes,
That here once looked on glowing skies,
Where summer smiled;
These riven trees and wind-swept plain
Now shew the winter's dread domain,
Its fury wild.

The rocks rise black from storm-packed snow,
All checked the river's pleasant flow,
Vanished the bloom;
These dreary wastes of frozen plain
Reflect my bosom's life again,
Now lonesome gloom.

The buoyant hopes and busy life
Have ended all in hatred, strife,
And thwarted aim.
The world's rude contact killed the rose,
No more its radiant color shews
False roads to fame.

Backward, amidst the twilight glow
Some lingering spots yet brighly shew
On hard roads won,
Where still some grand peaks mark the way
Touched by the light of parting day
And memory's sun.

But here thick clouds the mountains hide,
The dim horizon bleak and wide
No pathway shews,
And rising gusts, and darkening sky,
Tell of "the night that cometh," nigh,
The brief day's close.

HAYDEN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The following private letter from Mr. W. H. Holmes, assistant geologist connected with the division of the above survey, now engaged in exploring the southwestern portion of Colorado, to Dr. Hayden, the geologist in charge, will be read with interest:—

Head of Rio Grande, September 7, 1876.—We are camped on the Rio Grande so near the source that it is only a small stream—so small that a man might step over it. Since parting with you at the base of the Sierra Blanca we have made two great summits without missing a day, and making altogether the neatest connection throughout that can be imagined. You desired me to give full details, but I may say truly to begin with what we have seen and done belongs rather to the generals than to the particulars. We have seen a country which is built on a large scale, and in a large or general way we have seen it. Each day's work has been full. The second day after parting with you we reached Del Norte, leaving behind us the little-praised yet interesting and beautiful San Luis Park. On the following morning we organized a small party for a side trip to the Summit District. We found a good wagon road leading up to the mines—some twenty-five miles—and passed on beyond to the base of a mountain (called by Clarke, of the Wheeler party, Mount Blaine), making a march of nearly forty miles. On this peak Mr. Wilson wished to make one of the primary triangulation stations.

Next morning, September 1, we were on the summit by 10 o'clock. Mr. Wilson succeeded in making a fair set of observations, and I spent a couple of hours making a detailed sketch of the Trachytic mountain region to the south. This region is the southern extension of the Summit plateau (on which is situated the mining district), and lies between the Rio Grande basin on the east and the upper San Juan valley on the west. The entire plateau is high, most of it being above or near timber-line, and is rather higher on the borders, especially so on the San Juan side. We thus have a large area which is but poorly drained, and hence retains much water and abounds in immense tracts of bog or swamp lands. The wetter portions in the broad upland valleys are covered with a dense growth of swamp grasses and willow bushes, while the drier parts have considerable fine forest. Our station, which reaches an elevation of 13,000 feet, is situated on the continental divide, but lies on the west side of the plateau overlooking the cañons of the upper San Juan. South of it is Banded Mountain, occupying the centre of the great group in my sketch. To the west and northwest is spread forth one of the grandest mountain landscapes that I have ever had the good fortune to behold. Under us are the deep, rock-walled, and timbered cañons. Rising beyond these, with picturesque forms and fine colors, is the first group of the San Juan Mountains, of which the Rio Grande pyramid seems to be the culminating point. Beyond this, and towering above, is the second group—the famous quartzites—presenting an astounding array of lofty, needle-like points, and combed ridges. This group I have since seen from a nearer point, and shall subsequently describe more fully. The view to the north and east presents nothing out of the ordinary run of mountain scenery. The Sangre de Cristo range could be seen beyond the San Luis Valley, and Saguache and Uncompahgre ranges were in plain sight to the north. The formations here are totally trachytic, and together with the very valuable mines of the district will doubtless be fully described by Dr. Endlich in his report for 1875.

Having successfully finished our work in this district, we set out for the Rio Grande, passing down a small branch to the south fork, and thence reaching the main camp sixteen miles above Del Norte. In three days we had traveled upwards of eighty miles, besides making a successful high mountain station. Our next station was to be the Rio Grande pyramid. On September 3, we marched about twenty-five miles up the Rio Grande, and on the following day reached the base of the peak, thirty miles farther. Our camp was near the source of the Pinos River, a tributary of the San Juan. An Indian trail runs over the pass. By this route we entered the San Juan basin last year. On the morning of the 5th we ascended the pyramid. At timber-line we encountered a severe rain and snow storm. The sky cleared again soon, and by 11 o'clock we were on the summit, but just in time to encounter another and much more severe snow storm. For nearly an hour we lay on the leeward side of a small monument, trying to keep warm and congratulating ourselves that we would know the way up to-morrow. Soon after 12 o'clock the clouds began to break, and glimpses of the mountain could be had. By 1 o'clock we were at work, and as the different groups came out partially or entirely, we snatched, as it were, from the jealous and unwilling storm our observations and drawings. The one great feature of the day, to me, was the view of the quartzite group, which lay immediately to the west. The view is one in a thousand, and you would have been lost in admiration and amazement. You have seen a thousand panoramas, but none like this. I predict that when you see my sketch you will be highly pleased. But what are these mountains like? If you should, in your imagination, put together in one small group, perhaps twelve miles square, all the heights and depths, the rugged precipices and polished faces of rock, and all the sharp pinnacles and deeply-indented crests and twenty times the inaccessible summits that both of us have ever seen, you would not have a picture equal to this. Words can hardly express sufficient to enable me to speak in hyperbole of this unparalleled group of peaks. My poor sketch, made through the rents in the clouds, will tell you best what they are like, and a sketch of such a subject must be but a feeble, a very feeble, expression of the truth, as you must fully know.

Beyond this group to the south appear the La Plata Mountains, and to the north the San Miguel and Uncompahgre. The great summit of the latter range impresses one greatly with its height, and if appearances count for anything the great Blanca has a dangerous rival. The mountains to the north have a covering of snow, but otherwise attract but little notice from this point. The Rio Grande pyramid is a fine peak, named so on account of its symmetric, pyramidal shape. It is composed entirely of trachyte, and is easy of access. The surrounding valleys or cañons are cut sharp and deep in the massive bedded trachyte. The character of the country is very like the East Yellowstone and Clark's Fork region.

We are now one day's march from the base of the pyramid, and to-morrow shall pass through Silverton on our way to La Plata. I hope to get another look into the quartzites to-morrow morning. I have told you but little, and that in a very unscientific way, but I hope you will excuse me. The party are all well and in good spirits. Five peaks are done, and five or six yet to do.

W. H. H.

Minutes of the first annual general meeting of members and associate members of the Rocky Mountain Club, held in the club rooms at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 1, 1876. Present—D. Russ Wood, H. A. Risley, Maj. H. McAllister, E. P. Stephenson, Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, W. S. Jackson, Dr. N. S. Culver, C. Cavender, A. J. L. Schlesinger, C. D. Tows, and Dr. S. E. Solly.

The proceedings which were merely of a formal character, were opened by Mr. D. Russ Wood, being called to the chair. The previous appointment of officers and managers which only remained in force up to this annual general meeting were declared vacant by the chairman, who proceeded to call upon the general body of members there represented, to elect a Board of Managers to carry on the executive duties of the Club till the next annual meeting.

On motion of Dr. N. S. Culver, seconded by Mr. E. P. Stephenson, the members proceeded to the election of a Board of Managers for the succeeding year, and the following nine gentlemen were declared duly elected: D. Russ Wood, H. McAllister, jr., Wm. S. Jackson, H. A. Risley, Wm. J. Palmer, Wm. A. Bell, Hon. Moses Hallett, R. F. Lamborn, Charles B. Lamborn. After some general congratulatory remarks by the chairman upon the success which has already marked the infant existence of this youthful though promising sister of the world renowned Alpine Clubs of Europe, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the first meeting of the newly elected Board of Managers, held at the club rooms, August 1, 1876. Present—D. Russ Wood, Wm. S. Jackson, Maj. McAllister, H. A. Risley, and Gen. Wm. J. Palmer. Mr. D. Russ Wood being called to the chair. After the adoption of the last minutes, proceeded as chairman to call upon the Board of Managers to elect officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. H. A. Risley, seconded by Maj. H. McAllister, the managers there present proceeded to ballot, and the following officers were declared duly elected: President, Dr. R. F. Lamborn; Vice President, D. Russ Wood; Secretary, Dr. S. E. Solly; Treasurer, Wm. S. Jackson; Assistant Treasurer, A. J. L. Schlesinger.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held at the Club rooms, September 12, 1876, present, D. Russ Wood, H. A. Risley, H. McAllister, jr. and S. E. Solly—Mr. Wood in the chair—after the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. D. Russ Wood, seconded by Maj. McAllister, proposed that Professor T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, be created an honorary member of the Rocky Mountain Club. This proposal being put to the meeting and carried unanimously, Professor T. Sterry Hunt was declared duly elected an honorary member. The members then proceeded to ballot for the following candidates for membership who were all duly elected: Proposed by Dr. R. F. Lamborn, seconded by Dr. S. E. Solly, E. R. Whitehouse, Beau Rivage Ouchy, Switzerland; proposed by Dr. S. E. Solly, seconded by H. A. Risley, R. S. Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. P. G. Hayward, Denver, Col.; E. J. Livesey, South Pueblo, Col.; Col. James Livesey, South Pueblo, Colorado.

The Secretary announced that through the request of one of their members—Hon. T. M. Patterson, Delegate for Colorado—the Club had received from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior the following documents: Bulletins 1 and 2, First Series; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, Second Series; 1, 2, 3, 2d Volume Hayden's Survey; Flora of Colorado; Meteorological Observations; Lists of Elevations; Catalogues of Photographs and Publications; and also through the same gentleman, from the office of the Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, with the compliments of 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, the following: Atlas Sheets Central Colorado, No. 61 (B); Southwestern Colorado, 61 (C); S. W. Colorado, San Juan Mining Region, No. 61 (C); North Central New Mexico, No. 69 (B); Parts of Central and Western Arizona, No. 75; Parts of Eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico, No. 76; Parts of Eastern and Southeastern Arizona, Western and Southwestern New Mexico, No. 83.

Mr. Risley proposed, and Major McAllister seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to the Hon. T. M. Patterson for the kind interest he had shown in the success of the Club, by his procuring such a valuable addition to the library. On this motion being carried unanimously the proceedings terminated.

Since the last meeting the Secretary has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following valuable contributions to the library, through the kindness of Count Cambray Digny, of the Florentine Alpine Club, viz:—

1. Le Stazioni Meteorologiche 1873.
2. Una Salita Al Monviso Lettera Di Quinto Sella.
3. Excursion sur le Glacier de Rutor.
4. Otto Giorni nel Delfinato per M. Baretti.
5. Atti del Settimo Congresso degli Alpinisti Italiani, 1874.
6. Panorama delle Alpi.
7. Statuto del Club Alpino Italiano 1875.
8. La Vallee De Valgenenche en 1867.
9. Per Rupi E Ghiacci, M. Baretti.
10. Excursion au Ruter.
11. Ricordi Alpino Del 1873, per M. Baretti.
12. Nouvelle Ascension de Grand-Paradis.
13. Estratto dal Bolletino del Club Alpino Italiano. No. 23.
14. Agli Alpinisti Convenuti a Villa Congresso Italiano. 1874.
15. Assemblea Generale Ordinaria dei soci del Club Alpino Italiano 1875.

Also through the President, "The American Iron Trade in 1876," by James M. Swank; and "The Biennial Report of the State Mineralogist of the State of Nevada for 1873 and 1874."

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SPEECH OF W. S. JACKSON,

DELIVERED AT UNITY HALL,

On Monday Evening, October 2, 1876.

My friend Judge Symes in his eloquent speech has been very tender of Democratic sensibilities, in ignoring almost entirely the bloody shirt (as Democrats are pleased to term it,) but in reality it is the past record of the Democratic party. My friends, if there is or has been a bloody shirt spirit in any part of this country, it is the duty of every voter to note the fact and let it weigh as a factor in making up his mind as to the political issues now to be passed upon.

No doubt the Democracy would be glad to have every voter forget that there had ever been a war for the preservation of the institutions of our common country, but especially would they have us forget the position their party held during the war.

They would be glad also to ignore the fact that in the South the two races are arrayed against one another politically. The white race voting almost solidly Democratic, while the colored race votes almost as solidly Republican; while this condition of society exists there, danger is to be apprehended, and no voter does justice to himself as a voter, who ignores the existence of this state of society in the South, when the experience of the past we must build for the future.

My friends, I am not here to attempt a defense of the Republican party in all the details of its administration. Marvelous indeed would be the political control and guidance that would carry the nation through a four years' war such as ours was, and bring it safely back under civil control without excesses having been committed, and with it some bad men having found place and power. But whatever these excesses and those unfortunate appointments to place, the control of this nation is far safer in the hands of the Republican party than in the hands of the Democratic party, as the two parties are at present composed. Let us look at the composition of the two parties for a moment. The Republican party has for its constituency the large share of the intelligence and thought of the Northern States, but what shall we say of the constituency of the Democratic party. Where will the electoral votes come from that are cast for Tilden and Hendricks? Where to-day exists the only real enthusiasm in [illegible] election?

Every Southern State, but one or two at most, is conceded to the Democrats. The element of Democracy [illegible] in these States is the element that [illegible] eleven years ago in arms against the life of the nation.

The Democratic party is composed first and most largely of those who were in rebellion in the South, of their sympathizers in the North, and of those lovers of the North whose attachment to party has carried them with it through all its [illegible] wanderings.

One thing is certain, that should such a misfortune as the election of Tilden occur, of which there is but little danger, [illegible] in this fact let us rejoice,) but should such a calamity occur, the bulk of his support will come from the South. As he would be the exponent of his party, the South would [illegible] control again the affairs of the country. Are you Democrats, within the sound of my voice, ready to aid in bringing about this result?

Already the majority of the Democrats in the House of Representatives are from the Southern States; a large number of them having been rebel generals. I am quite willing to concede to the South the right to elect just such men as they wish to represent them in Washington, and I would not specially blame them should they succeed by dint of political management in securing what they failed, utterly failed to secure by war. But what should be said of the North for permitting such a result? What should be said of this nation, if after four years of terrific war and outpouring of blood and treasure to teach these Southern people and the Democratic party that this Union is not a rope of sand, it should now turn over the control to the South? What would you say of a business man who having found his confidential clerk and agent dishonest and unfaithful should he therefore give him more important trusts and greater temptations. The Democrats will tell you we accept the situation. We admit we were opposed to the war measures. We were in favor of holding on to slavery and of all measures tending to continue its life in the nation. We did all we could to hinder the great march of ideas that took hold of the people, abolished slavery and placed the nation on the higher ground of liberty to all men. All this we did, but this is all past now. The slaves are free, the amendments to the constitution are passed, we accept them all. You have worked out your problem, have finished your work, now hand the reins of government back to us. Was ever so impudent a proposition made by any party to any set of voters?

The Democratic party is asking control, agreeing to accept the work done and carry forward to completion that now under way by the Republican party. The party they have been opposing for the past twenty years. By this acceptance, virtually admitting they had been wrong in the past, but had come to see the error of their ways, and would do better in the future. Selecting too, as standardbearers, two men who have been as radically wrong as the party, during the whole of the agitation and discussion of the slavery question before the country.

Would it not be like swapping horses crossing a stream to change the political control and guidance now—or worse than swapping horses crossing a stream, would it not be a *wresting of the government from the hands of* men who were thoroughly in earnest in accepting and engrafting the new order of things and placing it in the hands of those who had every reason to have this new order established against their wishes? Radical changes such as grew out of the war are not fully incorporated into the nation's life in one or two administrations.

The changed condition of capital and labor brought about by the freeing of the slaves and giving them equal political and civil rights with their former masters is not and cannot be accepted without friction. A generation of young men must come into control in the South before there will be a healthy healing of the old sores.

Young men brought up under the new *regime*—taught to believe that labor is honorable, and fully persuaded that grit and brains are the only things that win. Young men who have not followed the stars and bars of the lost cause to its grave. This class of young men must come into control in the South before we can reasonably hope for good order or good local governments there. Honest Democrats, (and there are some of them,) are forced to admit the reign of disorder throughout the South ever since the war. That outrage after outrage has been perpetrated there, while the local governments have been powerless to prevent them, (or as is too often the case, are in full sympathy with the perpetrators of them.

Now, gentlemen, so long as the two races in the South are voting almost solidly against one another and this disordered and disturbed condition of society as exists in the South continues, is it reasonable to expect that the best men of the South will be sent as representatives to Washington. On the contrary is it not reasonable to expect that extremists will be selected as representatives, let which party will be in the ascendant there.

It is possible that out of this chaotic condition of society will come the statesman who can manage the government for the next four years, and lead us safely through the settlement of the war debts and measures yet unfinished. It is possible that these southern representatives will take kindly to arranging for the payment of the war debts, (of which the people of the South must pay their share,) when said debts were contracted in forcing them back into the Union. Judging from human nature is it not more probable they will seek the first opportunity and repudiate the whole National debt, or, finding repudiation impossible or unprofitable, will they not use their control of the treasury to pay the war claims of the South? The door once open for their payment and they will pile up mountain high, until we shall find ourselves confronted by not only the legitimate war debt, but the claims of the South as well. It is very nice to say this is prevented by constitutional enactments.

Great as has been the expressed love of the Democracy for the Constitution, these Southern Democrats would find a way of proving these payments more constitutional than the Constitution itself. Is it wise then to take the great risk of allowing these men to regain the control of the government? This is the risk the nation takes if it permits the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

My Democratic friend says this cannot be true; we provided against such a misfortune by selecting as standard bearers two northern men.

From whence will come the Democratic majorities in the government? Truth forces the answer, from the South. Overwhelming Democratic majorities from the South. Democratic minorities have had but little power or control in their party for the past forty years. James Buchanan was but a puppet in the hands of the Democratic majority that fitted the South for secession. Mr. Tilden will doubtless be equally in the control of his party. Already we find him yielding. Two years ago he was an avowed hard money man; to-day he is the author of sentiments that fill the soul of B. Allen (the prince of inflationists) with joy.

The time was when the Democratic platforms were constructed with hard money and free trade as their corner stone. The clear, unmistakable advocacy of these doctrines gave the party power and directness of purpose. That party that is committed to and advocates clearly and unmistakably its doctrines, will command the respect of thoughtful men, compared with the party that presents plausible statements that may mean much or little, as suits the temper of the people where they are expounded.

The Democratic party long since ceased to be a party of ideas and became only a party of traditions. It does not present to the country to-day one solitary cardinal principle either in its platforms or through the teachings of its avowed leaders.

What is its position on the currency question?

I have said that hard money was once one of the corner-stones of the Democracy, and so it was, but to-day at least four-fifths of the adherents of the rag-baby are to be found among the Democrats. You find the leaders of the Democracy loudly proclaiming for hard money where such sentiments meet with favor. Softening up their demands in communities where inflation sentiments will be tolerated, until in Indiana and Ohio every Democrat is expected to have a rag baby in his house.

My friends, I have no disposition to beg any question or to pass over with a single jest the relation of the two parties on this currency question or on any other question, my wish is to look the facts squarely in the face as presented by the parties themselves.

Mr. Tilden was an avowed hard money man.

Mr. Hendricks was and is an inflationist.

It was intended in the beginning to have both the honest idea of hard money and the dishonest and temporizing idea of inflation so nicely blended in the Democratic platform that the advocates of either would be satisfied; to complete the medley, a champion of each sentiment was selected as standardbearers for the party.

Here, my friends, is Democratic fraud. This duplicity alone should condemn the party in the judgment of the honest voter. The Democratic party then has no clearly defined policy in regard to this currency question, one of the leading issues before the people, perhaps the most important of all the issues now presented; neither is it making the tariff question an issue; the Democracy have virtually abandoned the old ideas on which they fought and won their victories in the days before they sold themselves to the defense of slavery.

The mischievous doctrine of states rights as advocated by them before the war, has been exploded by the events of the war. Under its operation the South was permitted to prepare for secession, steal the equipments for war from the government against which they were planning, while the Democratic administration then in control claimed it had no power or right to prevent them.

This, gentlemen, is the party that is asking the control of this government. The same party with very much the same leaders that had not the power or disposition to protect the government from theft and treason, and mark you, gentlemen, at least three-fourths of the control of this party is the element in the South that was engaged in this theft and treason.

I would not advocate prolonging sectional strife, far from it be this. Prudence points out the danger of allowing the South to secure again a complete mastery of the nation.

The Democracy as I have said have no entirely defined doctrines in this canvass, none whatever. They rely wholly upon special pleas, such as the depressed condition of business throughout the country. The mistakes that have been made by the administration, etc., [illegible] the general, and taking up the cry of reform, reform, reform, which they are using as the watch word or rather their catch word by which they hope to delude the voter.

My Democratic friend, mere change is not necessarily reform. The idea of the Democratic party coming into power as the reform party in place of the Republicans reminds one of the Dutchman's classic allusion when he said "that in attempting to avoid Scylleck, he found himself wrecked on Charabges." Impudent as is this claim of reform coming from a party organized as the Democratic party is and with a past record unequalled in weakness and wickedness, still let us examine even into this claim. The honest voter desires only the truth and the right and is ready to give up party when a better one is [illegible] to him.

The Congressmen are elected by a direct vote of the people, the Senators by the Legislatures, the Legislators coming direct from the people. The President by the vote of the people through the electors.

Now, is it not safe to say as a rule that the higher the standard of a constituency as to intelligence, culture, and honesty the better and more capable will be the men they will select to fill the various positions in the government? This is a safe proposition, and I believe it is, the enquiry that naturally follows is, Which party possesses this higher standard? Now my Democratic friend, if you are really in earnest about this question of reform, I will ask you to narrow the enquiry down, and have you look over your own district and weigh carefully the members of your own party as to intelligence, honesty, and culture, and compare them with an equal number of the Republicans, and I warn you now to be very careful to include all in your party possessing the higher standard or you will be forced to blush at the comparison. But I am not wishing to stir up bad blood by making invidious comparisons, my only desire being to have the honest Democratic seeker after truth look carefully into the make-up of the two parties, and then see if he can honestly say that the Republicans in his district are not at least as capable of making judicious selections for any offices as the Democrats. The Democratic leader to whom this honest Democratic seeker after truth will go with the result of his investigations will answer him, O yes, what you say is true; unfortunately we cannot gainsay it. The rank and file of the Republicans have a large share of the honesty, the intelligence, and the culture; we are forced to admit this; but they are completely under the control of their party leaders, who are most corrupt.

My friends, mere party leaders, who have no higher idea of official duty than to "trim their sails to catch the popular breeze," are very much what their constituency demands of them; they have no power except through the people, and as it is admitted that the Republicans have a large share of the intelligence and honesty, their representatives are likely to square their conduct to meet the favor of this honest intelligence, should no higher motive guide them.

Mr. Symes has shown you clearly that it was impossible to expect reform through the Democratic party. I will endeavor to show you that the Republican party is honestly the party of reform to-day. It is shown in the selection of its candidates everywhere. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler was made in obedience to the popular demand for reform. The positive reform platform and the still more positive and clearly-defined letters of acceptance of its candidates leaves nothing uncertain as to its intentions or theirs on all the important questions now pressing. Hayes and Wheeler have declared for Honest Money, for rigid Civil Service Reform, for Non-sectarian Schools, for One Term, or liberal and generous control in the South.

The fact that so many of the independent liberal voters have declared for the Republican nominees is strong evidence that genuine reform has taken root in the Republican party. These independent voters occupy the enviable position of claiming allegiance to no party. They embody very much of the best intelligence of the nation. They are the advance pickets to warn the honest voters of all parties of approaching danger. That so many, nay, so nearly all of this class of voters have declared for the Republican party, is a significant fact. Other evidences of reform in the Republican party are to be found in the general state-breaking throughout the country. Gov. Morgan was nominated as candidate for Governor in the great State of New York in obedience to the demand of the rank and file of the party. Harrison heads the ticket in Indiana because the honest men throughout the State demanded it. In Ohio and Indiana the very best men of the party are being put in nomination. What shall we say of our own Centennial State? What better nominations could have been made? Good men and true is the rule on our ticket. All over the nation in the Republican party the honest voters and not the chronic office-seekers are making the nominations.

So the work of reform goes on and will go on more and more as we get away from the dishonesty, prejudice, and ignorance in civil matters entailed upon us by the war. The underlying idea in a Republic, that the voice of the intelligent citizen shall have full weight in matters political, is being realized.

I now come to consider the only other plea—not doctrine, not principles, none of these—but the only other plea that the Democrats have as their stock in trade in this canvass. I refer to the torpid and unsatisfactory condition of business throughout the country. But for the condition of business, the Democracy would not have a ghost of a chance in this canvass; the judgment of the masses is against them, but hard times tempt people to seek change often against their better judgment.

The Democratic orators cunningly teach that this dullness in trade and business generally, is the result of Republican misrule and extravagance in administering the government and mismanagement of the currency question, while they must know that the cause lies far behind these. They must know that we are just now in the trough of the great business wave set in motion by the storm of war.

Under great excitement and pressure a man may accomplish feats which seem almost marvelous. The accumulated stimulus often lasts far beyond the occasion, but sooner or later the reaction begins. So is it with nations. At the beginning of the war all the productive force of the nation was called into action. During the war and under the stimulus of an unprecedented demand, great additions were made to the manufactories of the country. By the end of the war the mechanical productive force of the nation had more than doubled, and the North was a union of great manufacturing states. Immense fortunes had been made in almost every branch of manufacturing in a few years. Prices for labor had advanced to treble what it had been; goods brought higher prices than ever before. The farmer received greatly increased prices for the products of the soil, and a ready market. Everywhere were evidences of prosperity. Only the black garb of the widow and the crutch of the maimed soldier told of war. Money was plenty; made at the printing-press, a necessity it is true, but an unfortunate necessity. People in every walk of life were living faster and spending more money than before the war.

The disbanding of the soldiers, and setting at liberty the large force that was connected with the army in one way or another released perhaps a million and a half of men, who returning to civil life became producers instead of the extravagant consumers they had been.

The impulse given to manufacturing continued. The market created by the army had gone. The impulse must find an outlet. It found it in the building of railroads, in developing tracts of the yet unpeopled portion of our vast estates, and in accumulating stocks of manufactured goods. The few years immediately following the war are properly called the era of railroad building in this country. By and by it was discovered more railroads had been built than would pay. Dividends fell off. Interest was not paid, mortgages were foreclosed. In other fields of manufacturing also, we had produced far beyond the demands of the country in time of peace. Little by little the reaction set in. It was sure to come. Present[l]y it was discovered that we had only been working on the quickened energy born of the war; that we were building faster than our resources and demand would warrant.

My friends, the legislation of the Republican party has had nothing to do with bringing about the depressed condition in business. It was sure to come in the nature of things. It was the inevitable reaction—a reaction as I have said before, as inevitable in the case of a nation as of an individual. The proper name of the present condition is reaction from the war. What party is responsible for this reaction? The party that permitted and brought on this war.

The Democratic orators fail to tell us anything about the business troubles of 1837, 1857, 1861 and what causes produced them. The Democracy were in power, and there had been no civil war as a promoting cause.

My friends, the cure for our business troubles lies not in bringing the Democratic party into power. The very worst business complications we have ever known have matured during Democratic rule.

What we need is first, and all important, a sound stable currency. There is no prospect of securing this through the election of Tilden and Hendricks. Second what we need is, industry and frugality among the people. A return to the simple, prudent way of living among the masses practiced before the war must be brought about. Had this simple life been the rule through the war, and the great fortunes amassed held in reserve, the surplus would have carried its possessor over this trying period, out of and away from the war influence, into the good times near at hand.

Already signs of a revival of business are being felt throughout the country, and we have only to be true to ourselves—true to the principles contended for by the war—true to the honest Democratic idea of hard money, and we will soon realize that the ways of peace, are ways of plenty and pleasantness.

Let other nations war if they will. We will be prepared to support them with goods from our manufactories, and with the products of our soil.

There never was a brighter outlook dawning for a nation, than is lighting up the horizon for us to-day. If we have the courage to do right the full sunshine of an unclouded peace will come for us.

Mr. Jackson here asked permission to take five minutes more. Many voices cried go on, go on. I know it is an outrage to keep you so late, but I shall speak briefly, very briefly of the political character of the candidates of the two parties. I shall leave the charges of personal dishonesty and corruption seemingly so well established against Tilden, and refer only to the political acts of the candidates.

When a paleontologist is shown a single bone even of an extinct species of animal, he is enabled to determine from this guide the species and very often the exact variety of the species to which it belonged. In like manner, if we have a single, clearly defined and deliberate act of a man on any sharply leading political and moral question, we have a distinct guide as to the quality of the mind and heart of the individual.

For a period before the war and all through the war, Samuel J. Tilden had not one word of encouragement for the brave men who branded slavery as an iniquitous system, the cancer that was eating out the vitals of our nation. On the contrary he was in close sympathy with and was one of the party that enacted the fugitive slave law whereby you and I and every man in the nation, was converted into a kidnapper. He was relieved by the booming of the enemy's cannon from any fancied party attachment that might have held him before, but we look in vain for the name of Samuel J. Tilden enrolled among the loyal Democrats of the country who rushed to their country's rescue when in peril. Here is a political and moral indication that marks the quality of the man as clearly as the single bone indicates to the paleontologist the species and variety of the animal to which it belonged. My friends, it indicates a quality of mind, a variety or species of man from which Presidents should not be selected. We may rejoice in the assurance that it is a variety of the species from which Presidents will not be elected.

What has been said of Tilden's war record applies with even greater force to Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice President. His record shows him as condemning all anti-slavery sentiments, denouncing every man whose humane instinct compelled his sympathy with a downtrodden race. All through the war he was against the cause of the Union, and has gone even farther by showing himself antagonistic to the results of the war by voting in the Senate of the United States against submitting the amendments of the constitution to the States for ratification. Placing himself in opposition to the crowning glory of the republic, whereby the declaration was realized in fact. Now all men are free and equal in the nation.

My Democratic friends who shouldered the musket during the war, or who believe in and accept the results of the war, can you give your support to Tilden and Hendricks? For five years they were both wrong—radically wrong, wrong morally, wrong politically, wrong from your standpoint as well as from mine. Are men who have made such grievous errors in judgment and whose moral perceptions are so blunted, suitable persons to trust with the executive guidance of the affairs of the government through the difficult and trying period we are now passing?

Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican candidates, on the contrary, are both men whose moral characters are unimpeached and unimpeachable. They have been tested by every artifice Democratic ingenuity could invent. Characters that come through such investigations must be pure indeed. Hayes and Wheeler accept the results of the war, not as events hour conversion or as a matter of policy, but as the result of work in which they had taken a conspicuous part. Neither have they made radical errors in judgment on the leading political and moral questions that have agitated the country for the past thirty years.

Mr. Jackson appealed to the Democrats to rise above party, especially since the party had turned back on the doctrines that had given it force in the land and was drifting without a rudder in the hope of finding safe anchorage in good fat offices. He then closed his speech with an appeal to the Republicans to be up and doing, saying the war was over as to musket and bayonet, but had been transferred to the more subtle field of politics. Let every man so vote that the war will not have been in vain. Let this election end it forever.

DISTRICT COURT.

The following are the names of the Jurors drawn for the District Court, to be held on the 23d of this month:

GRAND JURY.

F. A. Gardner,	J. M. Given,
T. J. Burnham,	Chas Stockbridge,
J. W. House,	Stephen Hodderer,
N. L. Salisbury,	J. W. Replogle,
William Lennox,	Mark Gray,
J. P. True,	E. Broadwell,
F. J. Price,	J. S. Wolfe,
E. W. Roberts,	E. J. Eaton,
James Chaloner,	Henry McAllister, jr.,
Jacob R. Ferrin,	Marcus Bridge,
N. W. Ayers,	J. E. Newton.
C. E. Lathrop,	

PETIT JURY.

L. S. Humiston,	V. Hammond,
D. M. Rose,	J. F. Sickles,
E. W. Kendal,	S. J. Easton,
J. G. Wilson,	F. L. Martin,
A. M. Merriam,	Daniel Reser,
J. Logan,	Milo Case,
A. T. Blachley,	John Castello,
Geo. Howard,	C. A. Pugsley,
Henry Behrens,	Henry Burr,
D. R. Wright,	O. M. Rose,
R. F. Weitbrec,	B. F. Smith,
J. P. Corbogue,	B. F. Farmer.

Many of our people take one or more of the popular magazines and illustrated papers, and after reading have no further special use for them. To all such we would say send your spare numbers to the County Library rooms, and they will be carefully preserved for the use of the public. The evenings are now becoming long, the town is filling up somewhat, and the attendance of readers at the Library will undoubtedly increase. Don't forget our suggestion. A little care and effort on your part will result beneficially—bringing a class of good reading within the reach of many who would otherwise be deprived of it.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Throw away that nasty pipe and step into Maxwell's and buy his own brand of cigar, the very best in the State.

New goods just arrived at Charles Stearns', Huerfano Street.

How much can I get a good stove for? Call upon Chase & Gardner, and find out.

GO

To the new Second-hand Store, first door west of Hodgman & Co.'s, for all kinds of furniture.

It is astonishing that T. A. Hay is able to do such good blacksmithing and horseshoeing for the prices he is now asking.

Any one having second-hand furniture to sell can find a purchaser by enquiring at store of Hodgman & Co.

Fine business suits $35, at Charles Stearns', Huerfano Street.

Reasonable rates at the Crawford House.

Tourists and invalids will find comfortable accommodation at the Crawford House.

New furniture will be exchanged for old by Hodgman & Co.

Call on Charles Stearns and select a suit from his new stock, just received.

The best work is the cheapest. If your horses need shoeing take them to T. A. Hays.

Persons visiting Colorado Springs should stay at the Crawford House.

The delicacies of the season at the Crawford House.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

Garden of the Gods. Meals, Lunch, (except Sundays,) and Boarding, at Stone House. Reasonable rates. may6.

All kinds of fresh meats, spring chickens and vegetables, at Peck & Downing's City Market. ju y29.

Hear what a gentleman says that lives at Cañon City, about Renne's Nervine: "It is the best thing to have in the house, for all kinds of pain, that I ever used; it does what they say it will. It cures sore throat, sick and nervous headache, in a short time."

BORN.

In Colorado Springs, September 29th, to the wife of S. H. Foss, a daughter.

At Colorado Springs, October 3, 1876, to the wife of Thomas Wanless, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Colorado Springs, Monday evening, Oct. 2, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. C. W. Hodgett, Wm. H. Worrel, formerly of Springfield, Mo., and Miss Mary E. Harlan, of this city.

At the residence of G. P. Rhodes, on the Fountain, Oct. 1, 1876, by Rev. T. B. Mitchell, [illegible] A. Cameron and Miss [illegible] Rhodes.

DIED.

In Colorado Springs, October 4th, Matthew D. Robinson, late of Washburn, [illegible].

In this place, on the 4th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, Mr. John Early, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months, and 8 days. Son of Robert E. Early, esq., of Missouri, and nephew of [illegible] A. Early, of Virginia. Deceased was a native of Virginia, emigrated to Missouri in 1845. Came to Colorado six years ago, where he has since resided, gaining and meriting the confidence and respect of the community.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

OF THE VOTE AT EVERY PRECINCT IN EL PASO COUNTY,

Giving the total vote cast at each, and the majority for the successful candidate.

	Bijou Basin.	Blakely's Mill.	Monument.	Walker's.	Colorado City.	Colorado Springs.	Fountain.	El Paso.	Summit Park.	Florissant.	Manitou.	Four Mile.	Little Fountain.	Edgerton.	Total.	Majorities.
For Governor,																
JOHN L. ROUTT	18	35	47	21	36	338	41	21	25	19	54	19	21	18	713	316
BELA M. HUGHES	22	32	49	17	7	152	30	13	17	9	14	7	16	12	397	
For Lieutenant Governor,																
LAFAYETTE HEAD	15	40	48	21	36	337	41	21	24	20	54	19	22	18	716	317
MICHAEL BESSOAR	25	27	49	17	7	156	30	13	18	9	13	9	16	12	399	
For Judges Supreme Court.																
HENRY C. THATCHER	15	40	47	21	36	337	40	21	24	20	55	19	22	18	715	319
EBENEZER T. WELLS	18	40	47	21	36	337	41	21	24	20	55	19	21	18	718	328
SAMUEL H. ELBERT	18	40	48	21	36	334	41	21	24	20	55	19	20	18	713	310
WILBUR F. STONE	22	27	50	17	7	161	23	13	18	9	14	7	16	12	396	
E. WAKELEY	22	27	49	17	6	151	30	13	18	9	13	7	16	12	390	
GEORGE W. MILLER	25	27	50	17	7	158	31	13	18	9	13	7	16	12	403	
For Congress.																
J. B. BELFORD	18	40	47	21	36	333	41	21	24	20	54	19	20	18	712	309
T. M. PATTERSON	22	27	50	17	7	160	30	13	18	9	14	7	17	12	403	
For Secretary of State,																
WM. M. CLARK	18	40	47	21	36	338	41	21	24	20	55	19	22	18	720	334
JAMES T. SMITH	22	27	50	17	7	155	30	13	18		13	7	15	12	386	
For State Auditor,																
D. C. CRAWFORD	18	40	49	21	36	356	42	21	24	20	57	19	23	18	744	374
JAMES F. BENEDICT	22	27	48	17	7	136	29	13	18	9	11	7	14	12	370	
For State Treasurer,																
GEO. C. CORNING	18	40	47	21	36	330	41	21	24	20	55	19	22		694	307
THOS. M. FIELD	22	27	50	17	7	156	30	13	18		13	7	15	12	387	
For Attorney General,																
A. J. SAMPSON	18	40	47	21	36	326	41	21	24	20	55	19	21	18	707	301
G. Q. RICHMOND	22	27	50	17	7	167	30	12	18	9	13	7	15	12	406	
For Sup't Public Instruction																
J. C. SHATTUCK	18	40	47	22	36	338	41	21	24	20	55	19	22	18	721	336
JOHN B. GROESBECK	22	27	50	16	7	155	30	13	18		13	7	15	12	385	
Judge 3d Judicial District,																
JAMES E. MARTIN	18	40	47	21	34	342	44	21	24	20	54	19	28	18	730	478
JOHN W. HENRY	5		40	4	7	143	18			9	13	7	1	12	252	
Prosecuting Attorney,																
WEBSTER BALLINGER	18	40	46	21	34	347	41	21	24	20	55	19	22	18	726	462
JOHN M. WALDRON	6		39	4	7	140	23			9	12	7	12	12	264	
For State Senator,																
JUDGE E. S. RANDALL	18	33	45	21	34	333	45	22	24	20	54	19	21	20	709	314
RODNEY QUIMBY	22	33	49	17	6	157	27	12	17	9	14	7	15	10	395	
For Representatives,																
J. C. HELM	18	39	46	21	34	336	41	21	24	20	53	19	22	18	712	309
C. W. KITTREDGE	15	40	45	21	34	329	40	21	24	20	53	19	22	18	701	301
DAVID McSHANE	25	27	50	17	7	155	31	13	17	9	15	7	15	12	400	
JAMES KNOX	22	26	50	17	7	165	29	13	17	9	14	7	15	12	403	
For County Commissioner,																
J. C. WOODBURY	18	38	57	23	33	306	60	31	26	20	45	19	25	20	721	356
J. F. YOUNG	22	28	39	15	8	180	8	1	15		22	7	10	10	365	
For County Assessor,																
E. J. EATON	18	46	46	23	34	352	34	17	29	20	53	20	22	23	737	378
E. A. LOW	22	20	50	15	7	140	38	17	12		13	6	12	7	359	
For Justice of the Peace,																
E. PRICE						304									304	121
THOMAS SHEIDELER						183									183	
For Road Commissioner,																
JOHN WOLFE						319									319	174
W. H. GUYN						159									145	
For Precinct Constable,																
C. P. DOWNING						319									319	160
LOREN C. DANA						145									159	

For regents of the University, F. J. Ebert received 1,114 votes, W. H. Van Gieson, Levi W. Dolloff, George Tritch, Junius Berkley and C. Valdez each received 1,115 votes, being the total amount of votes cast in the county.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

I have now in my store a large stock of new Fall and Winter Goods, recently bought by me in the New York and Philadelphia markets, at prices that enable me to sell and defy competition.

My Stock comprises Staple Dry Goods, and all the new shades and designs, of Ladies' Dress Goods, with Waterproofs in seal-browns, blues, green, knickerbockers, grays, blacks, plaids, and stripes, of newest patterns.

Neck-wear, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., in endless variety.

I especially call attention of the ladies to my new stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

And the gentlemen to my stock of Piece Goods, in

[illegible] CASSIMERES,

AND PLYMOUTH GLOVES.

My stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, white and colored,

Germantown & Domestic Wool, Yarns, & Zephyrs,

Black Alpaca Dresses,

Ladies' and Misses' Nubias and Hoods,

Gents' and Boys' Wool Scarfs,

Blankets,	**Ladies' Cloaks,**	**Towels,**
Comforts,	**Hats,**	**Napkins,**
Overalls,	**Shawls,**	**Crashes,**
Ladies' Underwear	**Ribbons,**	**Table Linens,**
Gents' Underwear.	**Table Covers,**	**Horse Blankets,**

And many other Goods that would occupy too much space to mention, is complete.

I can, in conclusion, but thank the public for their favors in the past, and promise renewed efforts to please in the future. I have all the goods usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods store, new, pretty, and cheap, to which I again invite attention, as I am determined to sell them.

Please give me a call before making your purchases, and I will guarantee satisfaction in goods and prices.

OCTOBER 7, 1876. F. L. MARTIN.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 3, of Article 2, of Chapter 7, of the ordinances of the city of Colorado Springs, that a warrant has been delivered to the undersigned for the collection of taxes imposed by the city council upon tax-payers and property within the city boundaries, specifying the name of each tax-payer and the amount of tax imposed; and tax-payers are hereby requested to call and pay said taxes to the undersigned at the city clerk's office, room 3, Wanless Block.

F. P. LOMBARD,
Collector, etc.

DR. L. D. COOMBS,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at residence of Dr. Parkhurst, corner Kiowa street and Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Having been obliged to give up my practice for the present by long continued illness, I have transferred my business to Dr. L. D. Coombs, and can recommend him as a skilful physician and surgeon.

C. B. PARKHURST.

The removal of the postoffice to the Wanless Block has given a new impetus to the business of Wm. Bush, the North Cañon Street Bazar. Step in to the bakery and get a loaf of fresh bread. Then you go for your mail, and then your wife will be saved the trouble of baking during this warm weather. Mr. Bush uses none but Colorado flour.

JUST RECEIVED.

Hodgman & Co. have just received a large stock of chairs, which they offer at remarkably low prices.

HEADQUARTERS COLORADO SPRINGS CAVALRY.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. I.

All members of Company B, First Colorado Cavalry Militia, are hereby notified to be in readiness for active duty subject to call of commanding officer. J. W. FAIRFIELD, First Lieutenant Commanding.

HEAR WHAT PEOPLE AT HOME SAY ABOUT RENNE'S NERVINE.

Mr. J. N. RENNE,

Dear Sir:—I am not a patent medicine man nor never was, but surely your Nervine merits all the praise it receives. I have been the victim of dyspepsia for a number of years, and have been treated by some prominent M. D.'s with little or no success; but some time since, by invitation of a friend who was using your Nervine on a sore hand, took a dose of it for a cold and sore throat that I had at the time, and to my joy and surprise it gave me great relief from the ill feelings known to all dyspeptics—so much so that I could not help noticing it though I did not take it with that expectation at all. I still use it and think it the very best antidote for that disease I ever knew. I have also used it in case of sprain and bruise, and on the swollen and caked udder of a cow, and can cheerfully testify to its efficacy and recommend it to my friends. Long may you live to dispense it to suffering humanity.

Very truly yours, J. H. WOODGATE.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 1, 1876. 2

The school boys and girls say that the Lovejoy candies that William Bush sells are just to suit their taste.

WANTED.—By Peck & Downing, 3 to 5 year-old steers. American cattle preferred, and best prices paid.

FOR SALE.—A top buggy, nearly new. Will be sold low. Apply at SANDERS' Livery Stable, Cascade Avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Billiard Table, at low figures, for cash; table almost new, Emanuel Brunswick's pattern. Inquire at this office. ju y15-tf.

FOR SALE.—1,500 improved Mexican Ewes, with or without ranch; all young, healthy, and in good condition. Address, SANBORN & PEIRCE, River Bend, or apply at City Drug Store, Colorado Springs. jun17-3m.

FOR SALE.—From 30 to 40 grade Bulls, from one to five years old. Inquire at County Clerk's Office.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—suitable for wrapping purposes—for sale at this office.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To the Sheriff of El Paso County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, an election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, in the several precincts of your county, as now provided by law, at which time there will be elected a Representative from the State at Large for the 45th Congress of the United States.

As soon as convenient after the receipt of this notification you will cause public proclamation of the same to be made, as directed by law, in the several voting precincts of your county, including therein such county and precinct officers as are required by law to be chosen at said election.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the city of Denver, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1876. JOHN TAFFE,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

IN pursuance of the above notice, and the statute therein mentioned, I do hereby give notice that there will be an election held at the several places for holding elections in El Paso County, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, for the purpose of electing the following officer, to-wit:—

One Representative from the State at Large for the 45th Congress of the United States.

PETER BECKER,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, A. Antrim, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1875, by his certain Deed of Trust of that date, filed in the office of the Recorder in and for El Paso County and Territory of Colorado, on the 21st day of July, A. D., 1875, and recorded in book "?" of said El Paso County records, on page 405, did convey to the undersigned, Arthur Peck, as Trustee, the following described property, to-wit: The south one-third of Lots number twenty-two, (22) twenty three, (23) and twenty-four, (24) Block number two, (2) of sub-division of Blocks numbers two hundred and thirty, (230) and two hundred and thirty-two, (232) made by F. L. Martin, assignee of Wm. B. Young, in the town of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure to Martha J. Douglass the payment of a certain promissory note, dated July 25th, A. D., 1875, and payable in six months after the date thereof, for the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of two per cent per month; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said promissory note and a part of the interest due thereon:

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, under and by virtue of the power contained in said Deed of Trust, will offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular the above described premises, at the front door of the court house (the same being the front door of the county clerk's office, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado) in the city of Colorado Springs, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and all the right, title, and benefit and equity of redemption of the said A. Antrim, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds, or so much as may be necessary, as in the said deed of trust described.

ARTHUR PECK, Trustee.

October 7, 1876.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Mary S. Mackenzie and Maria E. R. Cumming, both of El Paso County, State of Colorado, by their deed of trust, dated May 15th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county in book P, page 314, did convey unto C. H. White, trustee, the following real estate, situated in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, and State of Colorado, to-wit: Lot number three (3), in block number two (2), in addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid together with all improvements thereon, to secure the payment of their promissory note of even date of said trust deed, therein described, for the gross sum of seven hundred dollars payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid, interest payable quarterly, and whereas the interest of said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of the said note and for the purpose of paying the same and interest and cost of sale, according to its tenor the undersigned, C. H. White, trustee, with, under and by virtue of the authority in him vested by said deed of trust, will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the eighth day of November, 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court-house, (the same being the front door of the County Clerk's office of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado,) to the highest bidder for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title, and benefit and equity of redemption of the said Mary S. Mackenzie and Maria E. R. Cumming, their heirs and assigns and will apply the proceeds or so much as may be necessary as in the said deed of trust described.

C. H. WHITE, Trustee.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

Georgetown now boasts of gas works.

There are 315 children in the Boulder public schools and the number increasing.

Four X Rough and Ready flour is quoted at ten dollars per hundred in Silverton.

The *Enterprise and Chronicle*, of El Moro, has changed hands and moved to Trinidad.

A new boiler has been put in at Grose's concentrating works, which improves the power.

The Golden smelting works are running successfully although the ore supply is a little scarce.

Ordelfari is the title of a Boulder County town at the confluence of Four-Mile and Boulder.

All ore buyers have issued new price lists, and they show silver ores to be gradually coming up.

The wheat crop of Southern Colorado is said to be of a better grade than has ever been marketed before.

A vein of hematite iron ore 50 feet wide has been discovered near the forks of Henson Creek, San Juan. Limestone is found near by.

The Boulder *News* says that Mr. Burger killed a bear weighing, when dressed, 400 pounds, almost within the town limits of Caribou.

Two months ago there were only two or three adobe houses at La Veta. At present there are sixty or more buildings up, and more being erected.

The Central City *Register* says: The burning of the Gunnell works is the most serious blow that the prosperity of this county has received in many years.

In the Silver Cloud Lode, Sherman Mountain, there is now exposed one foot of ore. A recent mill run returned: First class, 515 ozs; second class, 604 ozs.

A bee tree of wild Indian bees has been found a mile from Magnolia, and seventy pounds of honey captured. An effort will be made to domesticate these bees.

Sage brush, from Colorado, is being gathered and shipped to Chicago in large quantities to be used as a new ingredient in patent medicine for the cure of consumption.

The Alma Concentration works are running steadily. Fifteen tons of ore ... reported as the run through the stamps one day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

A freight car loaded with a boiler and other heavy machinery, ... the brake loosened by a La Veta child lately, and went down the grade to Cucharas, twenty miles ... minutes.

Two miners of Fairplay lately discovered good placer diggings 100 miles west on Eagle River, near the Indian reservation, but the Utes burnt their camp, and escorted them out of the country.

The owners of the Desperado, at Burnt Gulch, have developed a vein of five feet of mineral. Ten thousand dollars has been offered and refused for a quarter interest.—*Saguache Chronicle*.

Mr A. Barrett, one of the owners of the Silver Cloud Lode, Sherman Mountain, says that they have now one foot of ... ore which runs very high. Mr. Barrett feels very much elated over his good fortune.

The Caribou ... average of 150 tons of ore per day. One day last week they sent out 204 tons. The longest level of the mine is in about 1,500 feet, and 100 miners are now employed.—*Canon City Times*.

The *Register* ... that Mr. Chaffee, who recently bought the Caribou Mine at the Banks' ... sale will start up the mine and push the work at a ... that characterizes ... of the Bobtail.

The shipment of stamped gold from the mines of Gilpin County through the three banks of Central during the month of August, 1876, were valued at $133,218.75 currency as against $110,034.2, in the corresponding month of 1875.

Mr. Jenkins' mine, which was discovered in the rear of his house a short time since, has already yielded as much as he paid for the house and lot, and now shows a crevice fully six feet wide, composed largely of soft clay that prospects even better than the ... Central City *Register*.

An attempt was made to ... enter Mose Hall's ... and ... while he was absent one night last week. His wife was at home at the time. It would be an excellent plan for women universally to accustom themselves to the use of the revolver—and in such cases to use it.—*Fairplay Sentinel*.

The Wheeler Lode, a late Montgomery gold discovery, is said to be ... richness. The Montgomery gold leads are reported developing beyond expectation. The Aqua Ore Dressing Works are making preparations ... to the ...

A gentleman who farms north of the river tells us that five acres of land near him have been dug all over by the skunks, in search of grasshopper eggs. So we can put that good deed on the credit side of Mephitis ... his odoriferousness and chicken stealing propensities. At the East skunks are a valuable agency in the destruction of worms and grubs.—*Greeley Sun*.

The East ... Lode was sold under execution last week by the administrators of L. A. Clark's estate, to D. H. Moffat, esq., of Denver, for the sum of $17,000. This lode is situated on Brown Mountain, and is in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated mines the Silver Ore, Gunboat, Old Missouri, Mammoth, Glasgow, Brown, and Union ... which are owned by W. A. Hamill, esq. and J. B. Chaffee.—*Tribune, Sept. 29*.

Smelting works are now in course of erection at Wilmer's, two miles south of Rosita. The ground has been laid off and claimed by an English company. They will erect two sets of works, the first of a capacity of eight tons per day and the other twenty-five tons. The first will treat the Pocahontas ores. The effect of this movement has been to make prospects look much brighter at Rosita, and everybody feels better already.—*Chieftain*.

Arrangements have been made to send coke from Trinidad to Salt Lake, for smelting purposes, at $12 a ton, which will be against $25 a ton for coke from Pittsburg. Utah has used about $300,000 worth of Pittsburg coke every year, and now Colorado will furnish it. The smelting furnaces of Colorado, it's included, have all been built for using wood and charcoal, but the furnaces now building and to be built hereafter will use coke.—*Greeley Tribune*.

Mr. Stone has labored faithfully to discover the proper treatment of fruit trees in our climate, and as a reward of his perseverance has this season made a complete success. We learn from him that the secret lies in keeping back the trees in the early Spring from blossoming too soon, by mulching and keeping the ground around them wet and cold. It is also necessary to protect the trees from the high winds by placing them in sheltered positions, or by planting other trees near them.—*Pueblo Chieftain*.

J. Richie has just completed, at very fair figures, a sale of his San Miguel placers. These claims are on what is known as the Gold Run fork, and were located in August, 1875. Several hundred dollars have already been cleaned up from them, but Mr. Richie, having no capital with which to operate, wisely concluded to sell. The purchasers are Messrs. Van Gieson, Cornish, and Garfield. They have a ready ordered hydraulics, and will send out men and supplies in a few days to commence operations, and work will be pushed through the Winter.—*San Juan Prospector*.

The Sioux City and San Juan Mining Company filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary's office Monday. The object of the company is to purchase and work mines in Colorado. The capital stock is $730,000, divided into shares of $1,000; trustees, W. R. Bowman, C. P. Keats, A. H. Bowman, S. W. Raymond, J. F. Fessenden, J. Stewart, J. V. Milliken, C. A. Orr, and John C. Eghorn. The principal offices are to be at Animas Forks, Del Norte, and Sioux City, Iowa. The indebtedness of the company is not to exceed one cowaggon ... share.—*Tribune*.

HERE AND THERE.

The plague is reported to be very fatal in the Turkish army.

A dispatch from Rome reports the very serious and even alarming illness of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

At Madrid the decorations and illuminations prepared to greet ex Queen Isabella, have been removed for fear of a disturbance.

In recent encounters the Servians have displayed the royal insignia. The army of the Timok has also proclaimed Prince Milan King.

It is reported that 700 Christians have been massacred by the Turks at Erzeroum, and great outrages have been perpetrated by the Turks at Yuzgat.

Two English ships have been captured this Summer by the natives of the Solomon Islands, in the Southern Pacific, and the crews killed and eaten.

There is said to be truth in the report that Ratib Pasha, the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, and his staff have been taken prisoners by the Abyssinians.

The Wheeler & Wilson is the only company awarded the double and highest honor of two medals and two diplomas for superiority of sewing machines.

There is great suffering in Puerto Principe, formerly one of the richest cities of Cuba. Four thousand rations are distributed in the market place twice a week.

America is ahead in spool cotton. The Willimantic Company were awarded the diploma of honor and medal of merit for superior spool cotton and thread.

The Pottier & Stimus Company, the great furniture manufacturers of New York, have been awarded the diploma of honor and medal of merit over all competitors.

The Montenegrin government is understood to be prepared to accept the terms of peace based on an extension of territory, although the people favor a continuance of the war.

It is stated that Don Carlos has informed the French government that he would not re enter Spain in case of another civil war, and will quit Paris for Belgium or Switzerland in a few weeks.

An official dispatch says 20,000 Turks, with forty cannon, attacked the Servian army on Saturday near Grelehin. They were completely repulsed with heavy loss after a 12 hours' fight.

A late New York *Tribune* says that the readiness with which bids are made at the large trade sales in that city has already been remarked as indicating a recovery from business depression.

The Moody and Sankey meetings opened at Chicago on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, all arrangements about the great tabernacle being completed. One thousand people greeted Moody's first appearance.

Owing to the fact that the naval authorities adopted the most stringent measures early in the season to guard against the yellow fever, there has not been a case at any of the naval stations, or on board of any naval vessel.

H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, a dispatch states, have offered $1,000 per foot for a lot on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street, Chicago; but the owner of the land has declined to sell it at that price.

After an experiment of two years the Hartford Accident Insurance Company has concluded to discontinue business and wind up its affairs. At maturity the policies will be rewritten by the Travelers' Insurance Company.

The Indians are looking out for their winter's board and coming into the different agencies. The government will probably feed and clothe them during the Winter and get them in readiness for another campaign when Spring opens.

The latest "scare" in London is that an attempt is to be made to rescue the Fenian prisoners in Chatham jail. Sentinels have been largely increased in numbers, and the prisoners have been hidden.

The departure of the United States frigate Franklin was delayed on account of the death of a sailor who was injured in the recent gale. The Franklin sailed at noon on the 25th, with Tweed on board. Hunt, with "Sands," sailed the same day for Southampton.

Cable dispatches announce that England has taken up and is inquiring into another important matter besides the Bulgarian outrages —religious intolerance in Spain, by which foreigners as well as Spanish people suffer. Earl Derby promises that foreigners shall be protected.

The inhabitants of Strasbourg are not yet on good terms with their conquerors. A concert given in aid of sufferers by the recent floods appears to have been almost the occasion of a riot. The effect produced upon the audience by the playing of the Marseillaise is described as maddening.

Five young gentlemen, students at Princeton College, have left the college and gone home because a colored theological student in the divinity school, which is not connected with the college proper, has been allowed to attend Dr. McCosh's lecture on psychology. Four of them are Marylanders and one is a Virginian.

The bronze statue of the Hon. William H. Seward, the Secretary of State during the administrations of President Lincoln and Johnson, recently placed in Madison Square, New York, was unveiled and presented to the city on Thursday week. There was a large number of people in attendance, and much interest was manifested.

It is not unlikely that the dockets of the courts of Great Britain and Ireland may soon be barren of suits for failure to fulfill promises of marriage. Baron Bramwell has made public declaration from the bench that he is against the continuance of statutory provisions making English courts an arena for suits to compel a man to marry a woman he hated.—*Sunday Mercury*.

The revival of the dry goods trade may be but a straw, but it is of interest as showing that the tide of prosperity is returning. One house in New York shipped goods to the amount of $236,000 in the first fifteen days of last month, an amount nearly double the shipments of the corresponding period of 1875. A recollection of the fact that hundreds of other Eastern houses are experiencing revival of business in the same proportion will tend still further to confirm belief in the speedy return of a trade greater than ever before.

The merchants of Baltimore entertain a hopeful view of the business outlook. The general testimony of those engaged in the sale of imported dry goods is that the indications of a healthy condition of trade have never been more favorable. In domestic goods the supply is not equal to the demand. Railroad supplies, cast steel, and the various grades of pig-iron are in strong demand, and dealers think they have passed through the worst of the business depression. In drugs, chemicals, fruits, confectionery, and other branches of trade, also, the prospects are encouraging.

The agony of exhibitors as to awards is over. The formal ceremonies of announcement were begun Wednesday evening week in the Judges' Hall. President Hawley, for the Centennial Commission, presented the lists of those to whom diplomas and medals had been awarded to the President of the United States, who delivered them to the several foreign and State commissioners. Owing to the fierce competition among piano manufacturers the greatest interest was manifested to know who had carried off the highest honors. Steinway & Sons, as usual, are the victors, and the judges at Philadelphia have endorsed the verdicts of the juries at Paris and at Vienna.

There are some uncomfortable experiences connected with the operations of the Turkish troops in Montenegro. The country is broken and mountainous, and the streams are not particularly adapted to fording. Naturally, the Montenegrins are better acquainted than the Turks with the topography of the ground over which they are fighting, and have a tremendous advantage, which they make the best use of in this respect. The other day, in a general engagement, some battalions of Turks were corralled by a large force of the mountaineers between fords, neither of which was accessible, and were driven at the bayonet's or sabre's point over a precipice into a river, where a thousand or more of them were drowned.

PERSONALITIES.

Queen Victoria tips 180 pounds.

Prof. Swing does not believe in Moody, and will not co-operate.

"Oliver Optic's" daughter was married to Mr. Sol Smith Russell recently.

Wagner was so nervous that he cried at the initial performance of his opera.

Mlle. Albani is to be married to Mr. Ernst Gye, son of Manager Gye, this month.

Ex-Minister Motley, now at the Hague, has entirely recovered from the trouble with his eyes.

It is not improbable that the Mikado may visit Europe in 1878, the French Exhibition year.

Ex-Minister Schenck, it is reported, will soon enter into mercantile business in Cleveland, Ohio.

Marshal MacMahon has sent the grand cross of the Legion of Honor to the Emperor of Morocco.

Ex-Queen Isabella has met with such a cool reception in Spain that she is going back to Paris to live.

"Baron" Brise, the celebrated French cook who recently died in Paris, left a fortune of nearly £70,000.

Don Pedro is rushing around Europe like a house on fire, and steadily insists upon paying his own hotel bills.

Wagner has erected a tomb in the garden attached to his villa at Bayreuth, in which he wishes to be buried.

MacMahon's wife has the name of every poor and deserving widow in Paris to whom she gives food and clothing.

Rheumatism is a particularly bad complaint for a czar, the expert, who plays billiards with his fingers, and he has got it.

Miss Braddon's appearance on the stage next Winter will not be the first time. She was an actress before she was a novelist.

The heaviest creditor of France is Mme. Hurtado, who draws $800,000 a year interest. Sir Richard Wallace receives $200,000.

It is reported that, while Alfred Tennyson is a spiritualist, Mrs. Tennyson is not, and forbids all mention of the subject at her hearth.

Jacques Herne, age 97, is the oldest veteran in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris. He lost both arms and one leg at the battle of Waterloo.

Lady Lytton was delivered of a son at Simla on the ninth of August. We are bound to have all the leading news, if it breaks our back.—*Danbury News*.

The dwelling heretofore occupied by ex Secretary Belknap in Washington has been purchased by Representative Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, for $30,000.

Herr von der Seeden, once a Prussian official, has received the first formal permission for fire burial. The bodies of his two children are to be subjected to incremation, and the ashes sent to their parents.

The Princess Constance Bonaparte, born of the second marriage of Lucien, Prince of Canino, and Alessandrina Laurence, *nee* Deschamps, is dead. She was a nun of the convent of the Sacred Heart in Rome.

Another claimant for a Scotch earldom has appeared in Canada in the person of one J. C. Dalzwell, who is about to set sail from Halifax for Scotland to assert his claim to the title and estates of the Earl of Cornwath.

Ex-Sultan Murad, it is said, is simply suffering from alcoholism, having been a drunkard all his life. After his elevation to the Sultanate he was almost constantly intoxicated with arrack, and could not transact business.

The Prince of Wales has consented to act as Head of the British Department of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, and the Crown Prince of Germany will superintend the work of the Prussian division in the exhibition.

Captain Johnsen, who made the voyage across the Atlantic in a dory, now has his little vessel on exhibition at Liverpool, and the room is thronged day and evening. He states that he would not again attempt the feat for a million dollars.

Edward William Lane, the Orientalist, who has just died in England, and who is known to all well read children by his beautiful translation of their "Arabian Nights," was the grand-nephew of the painter, Gainsborough. His mother was the artist's favorite niece, and passed much of her girlhood in his studio.

The Prince of Lippe-Detmold has brought his subjects to the verge of a revolution. One of his favorite stags having escaped from the royal park, his serene highness has strictly forbidden each and all of his loyal subjects to kill it. Meanwhile, the stag has dangerously wounded several persons, and means more mischief.

The latest London gossip concerns another American marriage into a ducal house of Britain. The engagement is reported of Mrs. Hicks, a wealthy widow of New York, who has passed several seasons in London, to Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, brother of the quadruple Duke of Richmond, Gordon, Lennox, and Aubigny.

On the site of Vice President Henry Wilson's birthplace, at Farmington, N. H., Mr. Martin L. Hayes, a shoe manufacturer of the town, has placed a large boulder from a neighboring mountain, weighing ten or twelve tons, on which is the following inscription: "Henry Wilson, Vice President U. S. A. Born here, February 16, 1812."

Dr. George B. Winship, who was distinguished for the cultivation of his muscular strength to such a degree that he once lifted a weight of 3,000 pounds, died in Boston recently. He was only 42 years of age. There is no evidence that the excessive cultivation and exercise of the muscular powers, is any more conducive to continued health and long life than their utter disuse.

The journalists of Europe are almost struck dumb by the calm, indifferent, democratic conduct of Don Pedro. They observe with awe that he refused the place of honor in the St. Petersburg Congress of Orientalists, and sat in a commonplace chair, and they discuss his condescension in using the equipages of the hotels where he lives, and in visiting schools and scientific institutions.

The two ex-Queens, Isabella and Christina, are actively intriguing in Spanish politics, their object at present is to secure restitution of their property by the Spanish treasury, the claims being respectively 20,000,000 and 36,000,000 pesetas. Canovas del Castillo positively refuses these demands, and both the ex-Queens are in consequence endeavoring to secure his overthrow. The agitation of the question of religious toleration still continues.

A well known New Yorker took rooms for himself and family late in August of this year in a pleasant shaded house on the Untere Promenade, Hombourg. When his wife was looking at them she inquired doubtingly about the occupancy of the adjoining rooms. The maid said, "Oh, Mr. Cambridge has those rooms; but he is quiet and out a good deal, so never mind him." After they had got settled they found their neighbor Mr. Cambridge to be the Duke of Cambridge.

For some time there has been much talk about the conduct of the Crown Prince of Holland. He lives in Paris, his palace in the Hague is closed, and all endeavors to induce him to return to the Hague have failed. The Prince prefers to amuse himself in Paris instead of performing his duties as the first subject of his royal father. This behavior has created much discontent, but till now silence has been preserved on the subject. To the great surprise of every one, however, Mr. Mock, a well known conservative politician of Amsterdam, the other day, in proposing a toast at a dinner, openly reproached the Prince for going into voluntary exile, and for spending on the Boulevards the time which ought to be given to his country, over which he will perhaps reign as William IV. Mr. Mock further expressed his regret that the Crown Prince had not yet given the nation the opportunity to welcome a crown princess.

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Ties to be of good sound Pine or Spruce timber, 6 1-2 feet long, 6 inches deep, and not less than 6 inches face.

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DOWN GO THE PRICES

I am retailing **XXXX Rough and Ready Flour**, from Colorado Wheat, at

$3.70.

Also the Best Brands of Kansas Flour ever in this market, at

$3.50.

G. H. SWEET.

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A CARD.

The undersigned having secured the services of Mr. J. R. Thomas, late foreman with W. H. Standart, will resume the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.

Mr. Thomas has no superior in the business, and his experience together with my own extensive experience will be at the service of all who desire a serviceable, stylish, neat-fitting Boot or Shoe or Gaiter at very moderate prices. Fit and quality guaranteed.

REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.

I have also on hand and continually arriving a new and well selected stock of every variety of Goods in my line of business, including some very superior hand-made work.

Prices as usual very low, and all goods warranted in material and workmanship; failure in either will readily be made good, free of charge.

R. H. BUCKINGHAM,
City Hall Block, 2 doors east of People's Bank,

TAILORING.

TAILORING.

[illegible]

Has just received a large stock of Goods, and is now able to exhibit the finest assortment of

[illegible]

That has ever been brought into this market, which he proposes to make up in first-class style at Prices as Low as can be procured from any first-class Eastern House.

FINE BUSINESS SUITS FROM **$35.00.**

Good Cassimere Pants from **$10.00.**

Cutting, Cleaning, and Repairing SPECIALLY ATTENDED TO.

Give me a call before sending your orders elsewhere.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Oldest Boot and Shoe Store IN THE CITY.

S[illegible]

WILL

Make you an Elegant

BOOT.

A large stock of Custom-made Boots and Shoes always on hand.

HUERFANO STREET,

Sign of the Golden Boot. *Colorado Springs.*

CLOTHING.

The One Price Clothing House of **E. LEOPOLD & CO.**, has just received a large assortment of California Overalls and Jackets.

Also a new overall called

——**COLORADO**——

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An entire new stock of CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, etc., arriving daily.

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Call upon them and examine their Stock before you buy elsewhere.

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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, new and second-hand, bought and sold; also Money Loaned on Personal Security. Jewelry and Watches for sale. Rifles and Guns loaned to hunters and sportsmen by the day or week.

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The rooms are large and elegantly furnished, and the tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Manitou Billiard Hall

Near the Manitou House,

All Furnished for Business with

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And other fixtures pertaining to a first-class Saloon.

Will sell the property separate if desired. To a responsible party very easy terms will be given.

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When visiting this place do not fail to call at the BATHS [illegible] from the Manager,

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